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DISAGREEMENT SAVES VOLIVA

Overseer of Zion Narrowly Escapes Being Convicted of Perjury

FIRST BALLOT WAS 8 TO 4

Jury Dismissed After Announcing Disagreement Verdict—New Trial of Case in the Fall

Eleven of the twelve jurymen who heard the evidence in the prejury case charged against Overseer Voliva of Zion City believed him guilty of the offense; one man was unwilling to believe him guilty, hence when the jury at 10:30 Tuesday reported to Judge Frost that it could not agree, the vote stood 11 to 1 for conviction.

The one man saved Voliva from being found guilty of the charge on which a Lake county grand jury indicted him.

The disagreement of the jury means another trial of the famous case in Rockford and the chances are it will be held next fall.

The jury retired Monday evening at 6:30 and balloted all night without sleep in an effort to reach a decision.

The balloting resulted as follows:

First—8 to 4 for conviction.
Second—9 to 3 for conviction.
Third—10 to 2 for conviction.
Fourth and all subsequent—11 to 1 for conviction.

Just how many ballots were taken by the jurymen is not known. The fact is they kept balloting every few minutes all night none of them getting a wink of sleep. But their efforts proved vain for the one man stuck out tying the jury and finally forcing the disagreement which will result in another trial being held on the same charge. While the alleged offense took place in Lake county, the trial went to Rockford, Winnebago county on Voliva's request for a change of venue, his claim being that he felt a Lake county jury was prejudiced so he could not get a fair trial in Lake county. The state protested and fought hard to keep the case in Lake county, but the change was granted. The trial started last week Monday and was continued all the week, with postponements due to the death of a relative of one of the jurymen, also to the heat, etc. The arguments of counsel were finished Monday evening at 6 o'clock, the jury had supper and then began balloting.

State's attorney Dady, of Lake county is much pleased over the verdict, although of course he wanted a conviction. He said about the matter following a message from Rockford: "When eleven out of twelve men of a strange county insist that Voliva committed the offense, it looks as if there is something to it, doesn't it? But one man out of the dozen held out to avoid convicting him and it shows the almost unanimous feeling of the men who heard the evidence. I am satisfied and feel confident, we will get a conviction next fall, when the case is heard again at Rockford."

The penalty which the overseer will have to suffer in case he is found guilty of the charge and is unable to prevent sentence through appeals, etc., is from one to 14 years in the state prison.

The specific charge against Voliva, perjury, was based on the claim that he signed and affidavit in which he said he did not know his own conduct was under investigation at the time the grand jury was considering the alleged vote frauds at Zion some four years ago. The state contended he knew what he was doing, that is, that he knew the jury was investigating his part in the election frauds, therefore he committed perjury when he signed the affidavit Voliva insisted all along he acted under his attorney's advice and felt he did not intend committing perjury.

Brute.
Coed—"What tense do I use when I say, 'I am beautiful?'" Bold Soph—"Remote past."—Vermont Crabbe.

Arrowroot in Increased Demand.
Arrowroot has doubled in price within two years.

Easy Driving.
The driving is always easy when a man is driven to drink.—Chicago Record-Herald.

OPERATES WITH SUCCESS

Young Man of Thirty Years Gets Two Forged Checks Cashed at Stores

A young man about 30 years old passed two forged checks Sunday evening on Waukegan druggists, using the National Envelope company as the signer of the checks.

At 6:30 he entered Hollstein's drug store and made a purchase of articles aggregating \$1.35. Feeling in his pockets he found he did not have enough change and handed Mr. Hollstein a check for \$16.50, made out to Howard Johnson, signed "National Envelope company." It was a Security Bank check.

The name Howard Johnson and the signature of the check, did not appear in handwriting similar to the endorsement which "Johnson" made when Mr. Hollstein agreed to cash it. Thus it is apparent he had an accomplice in his forgery stunt. At any rate, Mr. Hollstein deducted his purchases and gave him the change, \$15.15 and he went out.

It was later evident that the fellow went directly to Jewell's drug store, where he presented the same kind of a check, but it was made out for \$6.50. He followed the same plan purchasing minor articles and asking to have the check cashed. Mr. Jewell accommodated him by giving him the difference.

When the checks were presented to the bank Monday the discovery was made that they were forgeries. Mr. Hollstein swore out a warrant for Johnson's arrest but the belief is he has skipped town.

It is believed the same man was in the Hollstein store last week, where he made a purchase of films, similar to those he obtained Sunday night. This fact would indicate that he had been there for some days, possibly being a resident of the city.

HEAD CAMP OF WOODMEN TO SUBMIT RATE

Members of the Modern Woodmen of America are to vote on the question of the increase of rates to be charged by the organization. Officials of the camp were notified by telegraph on last Wednesday evening that the board of directors of the big fraternal order in session at Rock Island had formerly voted to submit the question of a change in rates to the entire membership of the order and a formal notice will be sent out within the next few days. Under the resolution passed by the directors the taking of the referendum vote must be completed between now and the first day of August. It will be taken under the direction of head camp and it is probable that the plan for voting will be made public in an official circular sent to every member in good standing in the order. The men who have opposed the change in the rates have been very active in the past few months and anticipating the order of the board of directors of the head camp, they have organized in all parts of the country. It is declared that the organization now includes more than a majority of the members of the order in good standing.

It is declared that the camp in Kenosha, numbering more than five hundred members, will be favorable to the change in rates, but a majority of the members of camps in other parts of the country are said to be opposed to any change in rates at the present time. Should the referendum make possible an increase in rates the head directors of the order will at once put in force the rates adopted at the head camp in Chicago.

NEW LAW MAKES IT A CRIME TO SHOOT DUCKS

Sportsmen, perhaps, will be surprised to learn that not with standing the state gives them the right to kill ducks and geese at certain seasons of the year, they will be forever prohibited from such sports hereafter, says an exchange.

Under the new federal law wild ducks and geese are classified as migratory birds and a fine of \$100 and 90 days imprisonment is provided for killing a migratory bird. The law went through as a rider to one of the appropriation bills in the closing days of the Taft administration and the law applies to every portion of the nation. The laws of Iowa and Illinois and all other states in reference to these birds was accordingly made null and void.

Waukegan hunters who secure hunting licenses this year would do well to look up the law very carefully before they start out with their gun as they are liable to be brought up with a short turn and face a good stiff fine in case they so far forget themselves as to shoot ducks.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW PIPE ORGAN

Fine Program Prepared for Dedication Services Saturday Evening

CHURCH CLEARED OF DEBT

The Organ is a Beautiful Addition to the Church and Fills a Long-Felt Want of the Choir

Two representatives of the Wicks Pipe Organ company of Highland, Illinois, are busily engaged this week installing the new pipe organ which will be dedicated next Sunday.

It is a two manual tubular pneumatic action organ, blown by an electric motor and finished in quarter sawed oak. It completely fills the niche of the choir room and extends one foot beyond, the display pipes rise above the opening. The organ is a beautiful addition to our pretty little church and from a musical standpoint is all that could be expected or desired for a church of our size and value. The organ costs completed about \$1000.00 and is guaranteed by the makers for a period of five years, during which time they agree to keep the organ in repair free of charge.

The money to pay for the organ is in the bank, the parsonage debt has already been paid, so there is now no debt on any property owned by the Methodist church. There remains a balance of about \$100 on incidental expenses which it is expected will soon be raised. The church is to be complimented on this splendid improvement and a vote of thanks is due the pipe organ committee for their work.

The following program will be rendered next Saturday evening at eight o'clock sharp:

Mr. Ernest O. Todd, Tenor.
Mr. George J. Kurzenknabe, Organ.
Mrs. William F. Ziegler, Piano.

PROGRAM

Selection—The Beautiful Galatea Supper
Mr. Kurzenknabe

Recitative and Aria from "Elijah"..... Mendelssohn

Mr. Todd

a-Traum der Sennerin..... Labitzky

b-Serenade..... Schubert

c-Traumerei..... Schumann

d-Sizilietta..... von Blon

Mr. Kurzenknabe

Three Songs..... Carrie Jacob's Bond

a-I Love You Truly.

b-Just a 'wearyin' for you.

c-A Perfect Day.

Mr. Todd.

Mrs. Ziegler at the piano.

Mosaic from "Faust"..... Gounod

Mr. Kurzenknabe

a-Mother o' Mine..... Tours

b-I Know of Two Bright Eyes..... Clutsam

c-Far off I Hear a Lover's Flute..... Cadman

(American Indian Song)

d-Where Blossoms Grow..... Sans Souci

Mr. Todd

Spring Song..... Mendelssohn

Medley of Patriotic Songs

Mr. Kurzenknabe

WILMOT CATHOLICS TO BUILD A MODERN CHURCH

Members of the Holy Name Catholic church at Wilmet destroyed by lightning a week ago Sunday night have already taken steps to secure the immediate rebuilding of the church and plans are now being made for a modern church structure on the same site as the one burned. The insurance company on Wednesday paid to the church trustees \$3000, the total amount of insurance carried and this will form the start for the fund for the new church. It is expected that the new building will be one of the best churches in the county outside of Kenosha and it is expected that it will be completed and ready for occupancy by Christmas.

Pending the building of the new church the congregation will hold services at the German Lutheran church at Wilmet.

Really the Whole Thing.
All one woman cares in her criticism of another is that she looks well.—Manchester Union.

AUTO ACCIDENT KILLS ONE

Charles E. Jenkins of Chicago Killed Early last Sunday Morning

DRIVER WAS ARRESTED

Party Had Planned an Outing at Fox Lake and Accident Occurred Near Libertyville

Driving an automobile in the dark, along an unfamiliar country road, led to the death of Chas. E. Jenkins, Jr., 6100 Evans avenue, Chicago, early Sunday morning and abruptly ended what was planned to have been an outing at Fox Lake.

Jenkins, accompanied by George B. Roberts, Jr., 4805 Drexel boulevard, left Chicago shortly after midnight Sunday morning in the latter's auto to make the drive to Fox Lake. The pair sped along the city boulevards and the country roads to Half Day, where the gasoline gave out and a halt was made to purchase a fresh supply.

As the machine approached Libertyville, Robbins, who was driving, in some manner allowed the automobile to leave the road and run down a slight embankment. Unable to gain the road he drove along the side to the highway for 250 feet until the machine stopped with a sudden lurch in a deep ditch, after striking a wooden drain which extended across the road.

Jenkins was thrown from the front seat back over the tonneau of the car, his head striking the rear axle, causing instant death.

The accident occurred about three o'clock and was not far from the home of John R. Thompson and but about 20 rods from the home of former supervisor W. E. Miller. The latter's sister happened to hear the crash and called her brother, who hastened outside to see what had happened. He arrived in time to see Jenkins breath his last. Robbins, although thrown was practically unhurt.

Another passing autoist stopped and offered aid. He phoned from the Thompson home, notifying Coroner Taylor at Libertyville of the accident.

Accompanied by Marshal Limberry, Dr. Taylor hastened to the scene and took charge of the remains, taking them to Treptow and Taylor's morgue, where the inquest was held, Sunday. Jenkins' father came out to attend it. Robbins was placed under arrest by the marshal, pending developments at the inquest but the evidence showed the tragedy was due to an accident and he was released.

Jenkins' father is employed as head of a department for Channon & Co., Chicago, ship material supply dealers. Robbins works in the ice department for Armour & Co. The boys were riding in a five passenger National car, owned by Robbins. While reports were that the boys had been drinking, no evidence was brought out to show it to be the fact. That they must have been driving at a high rate of speed was indicated by the termination of the accident.

Jenkins' father took the body to Chicago for burial.

BOY DISOBEYS HIS MOTHER AND IS DROWNED

Saturday, Lloyd Hall, nine year old son of George Hall of Fox Lake, asked his mother if he could go down to the lake to swim. She told him he must remain away from the water and the thought that the child would obey her, caused her to dismiss the matter from her mind.

Later in the afternoon the boy did not show up at his home and when supper came he was not there. At ten o'clock the parents became worried and alone started out to search for him.

They could gain no trace of the little fellow, nobody had seen him, and finally, they went to their home to wait for morning, when they notified neighbors and officials of the village. It was not long afterwards that two fishermen rowing on the lake saw the boy's body floating and they pulled it into their boat and took it to shore, where the parents later identified it. The verdict of the coroner's jury was accidental death.

JUNE WEATHER REPORT

Furnished By J. C. James, the Local Weather Man

June 1913—Warmest day 100 on the 29. Coldest day 35 on the 10. Average temperature 69.29. Rainfall 2.07 inches.

June 1912—Warmest day 92 on the 29. Coldest day 42 above on the 8. Average temperature 64.79. Rainfall 2.02 inches.

June 1911—Warmest day 100 on the 29. Coldest day 50 above on the 28. Average temperature 71.19. Rainfall 4 inches.

June 1910—Warmest day 99 on the 1st. Coldest day 50 above on the 28. Average temperature 75.23. Total rain 83.100 inches.

June 1909—Warmest day 91 on the 22. Coldest day 39 on the 18th. Average temperature 66.24. Total rain fall 2 inches.

June 1908—Warmest day 92 on the 20. Coldest day 27 above on the 3rd. Average temperature 66.63. Rainfall 3.60 inches.

June 1907—Warmest day 90 on the 24. Coldest day 51 above on the 27. Average temperature 72.12. Total rainfall 2.02 inches.

June 1906—Warmest day 94 on the 28. Coldest day 40 above on the 12. Average temperature 66.83. Total rainfall 2.95 inches.

June 1905—Warmest day 91 on the 17. Coldest day 38 above on the 3. Average temperature 65.91. Total rain 2.95 inches.

June 1904—Warmest day 92 on the 24. Coldest day 39 above on the 17th. Average temperature 65.04 above. Rainfall 1.39 inches.

June 1903—Warmest day 88 on the 29. Coldest day 36 above on 11. Average temperature 62.45. Rainfall 3 inches.

June 1902—Warmest day 86 on the 2. Coldest day 41 above on the 27. Average temperature 63.92. Total rain fall 5.90 inches.

RODE A BICYCLE OFF THE PIER

A man whose name could not be learned rode his bicycle off the government south pier at Waukegan into the lake on Sunday afternoon about three o'clock. He fell into the lake at a point about four hundred feet from shore, where the water is from 15 to 20 feet in depth.

Thinking it easier to ride to the end of the pier than to walk, the fellow rode along, perilously close to the south side of the pier. Suddenly the wheel stuck in one of the cracks and the next moment the bicycle veered sharply to one side and plunged over the edge into the lake.

It so happened that the rider was a fairly good swimmer so that he was able to keep on the surface of the water until people on the pier could pull him to the top.

A twenty foot pike poll was then secured and after considerable fishing around the bicycle was raised to the surface and dragged upon the pier. Scores of people witnessed the accident.

VAN DUZER-SHEEN MARRIED AT KENOSHA

Married at the M. E. parsonage in Kenosha, Wis., June 25th by the Rev. Stair, Ray J. Sheen and Miss Ruth G. Van Duzer, both of Salem, Wis. A few relatives and friends only were present. After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the home of Mrs. R. M. Guest, a sister of the bride, at 669 Holland Ave., when a bountiful luncheon was served. Mr. and Mrs. Sheen will spend a short time in Chicago, Thawville and Onarga, Ill., and will be at home to their friends after July 15th on their farm east of Liberty Corners.

Popularity.
Popularity—The afterbirth of a platitud.—Smart Set.

Too Deep.

Two colored men were on an expedition to the colonel's hen roost one dark night. Mose had planted the ladder, climbing up to where the chickens were roosting, and was passing them down to Ephraim, who put them in a bag. Suddenly Mose stooped. "What's de mattab, Brudder Mose?" inquired Ephraim anxiously. "I's just been thinkin', Brudder Ephraim, how me and you is membahs up de church, an' wedder it's right to take de cunnel's chickings?" "Brudder Mose," said Ephraim, "dat am a great moral question which you an' me ain't fit ter wrastle wid. Pass down anudder chicking."

NEW GAME LAW

Became Effective on July 1—Many Changes Made In The Laws

ABOLISH GAME WARDENS

Bill Creates a State Game and Fish Conservation Commission and Specifies Length of Fish

The bill abolishing the state fish and game departments and creating the State Game and Fish Conservation Commission, has passed the legislature and became effective July 1, 1913. This cancels all commissions to fish and game wardens, whose positions will be filled by five state fish and game wardens who will be required to pass state civil service tests.

No provision is made for special deputy wardens other than constituting sheriffs and constables as ex-officials special deputy wardens who shall receive as their fees one half of the fines collected upon convictions secured by them.

The most important change in the fish laws is in the "possession" clause which prohibits any person having in his possession any of the following mentioned fish which are less than the length specified for each:

"Black bass, pike or pickerel, or pike perch (wall eyed pike,) can be taken only with a hook and line held in the hand or attached to a rod held in the hand." The penalty is \$10 to \$200 for each undersized fish or for each black bass, pike or pickerel caught in any manner contrary to the law.

Trammel nets are abolished and seines are limited to 600 yards in length.

The law also empowers and authorizes the commission to set aside waters as state fish preserves, in which it is unlawful to fish with any device except hand line or rod and line. The penalty for the first offense is \$50 to \$100 and \$100 to \$200 for the second and in either case offenders shall stand committed to the county jail to remain until such a fine and costs are fully paid.

A movement is already on foot to have the Fox, Rock, Desplaines and Kankakee rivers and all waters tributary set aside as fish preserves.

The principal changes in the game laws are as follows:

Open season for prairie chickens, Nov. 11 to 24, both inclusive.

Open season for mourning doves, Aug. 16 to Oct. 31, both inclusive.

Open season for squirrel, July 1 to Nov. 15.

Closed season on wild turkey, sand grouse, partridge and all kinds of pheasants extended to July 1, 1920.

No protection on any kind of black-birds.

It is unlawful to feed any kind of seeds or grains or to bait any wild goose, wild duck, brant or other wild water fowl for the purpose of shooting, trapping or ensnaring them.

No person who is not a citizen of the United States or who has not declared his intention to become such can secure a hunting license.

It is unlawful to hunt rabbits with ferrets.

Whenever a license shall have been issued to any person under the provisions of this act and such license shall violate any of the provisions of this act the license so issued shall immediately be revoked by the commission. This applies to all hunting and fishing licenses.

A fine of \$20 to \$100 is the penalty provided for anyone who resists or obstructs or interferes with any game warden in the discharge of his duties.

Yes, Yes.
Divorce suits are generally home spun.—Lippincott's.

Witness.
It is more valuable to be well than to mean well.—Tatler.

Usual Way.
When a man doesn't know just what to say he generally says it anyhow—and then regrets it.—Puck.

ANTIOCH NEWS

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ANTIOCH

ILLINOIS

BRIDGE FALLS; 12 DIE

YOUTHS THROWN TO DEATH IN RIVER WHEN WOODEN STRUCTURE COLLAPSES.

MANY SWIM BACK TO SHORE

Little Boys, Awaiting Opening of Bathing Beach, Perish When Board Walk Goes Into Stream Without Warning.

Lawrence, Mass., July 2.—A wooden walk, leading over fifteen feet of water to the municipal bathhouse in the Merrimack river, Monday gave way under a crowd of boys and at least twelve were drowned. There may be more bodies in the stream.

The boys, ranging from nine to fifteen years, were waiting for the bathhouse keeper to open the door. No one knew how many there were in the party, but it is thought that 40 is a conservative estimate. The boys were jumping up and down as they shouted for admission, when the supports sank and the walk extension dropped like a trap door.

There is a swift current at this point, drawn by the falls, a quarter of a mile below. Many of the boys could not swim. Witnesses on the river bank say that all disappeared in a flash, but a moment later there was a struggling mass on the surface. The stronger ones, who could swim, struck out bravely for the bathhouse and a score saved themselves. Their cries brought aid and several others were pulled ashore. Five unconscious forms were brought from the water, and two of these were finally resuscitated. Efforts to restore the others were futile. It was thought at first that only three drowned and it was not until two hours later that the probable loss of life was realized.

Boats and grappling irons were then brought and the river bed, was dragged. When the work ceased late at night 12 bodies had been recovered. Elkhart, Ind., July 2.—Four sisters, Alice Schwyn, sixteen; Clara, thirteen; Ida, eleven, and Grace, seven, daughters of John Schwyn, a farmer living one mile east of this city, were drowned in St. Joseph river shortly after noon on Monday. The youngest waded beyond her depth and the other sisters met death while attempting to rescue her.

HEAT KILLS 32 IN CHICAGO

Tenement District Is Greatest Sufferer When Temperature Nears 100 Mark.

Chicago, July 2.—With forty-five deaths and 160 prostrations on the day's list of heat victims, the climax of the torrid wave was reached at four o'clock Monday, when the official reported temperature was 98.6.

The greatest suffering was in the crowded tenement districts, where hundreds of babies gasped for a breath of air, and scores were carried to hospitals and dispensaries in a state of extreme prostration.

"No real end of the torrid spell is in sight at present," says Forester Cox. "The interior of the country is one vast furnace, reports from Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri and Indiana showing an approach to 100 degrees nearly everywhere."

Pittsburg, Pa., July 2.—Nine deaths and a score of prostrations are the day's toll from the heat wave which ran the mercury up from 77 at midnight to 92 and is still climbing.

BULGARS CLASH WITH SERBS

Heavy Fighting Reported Between Former Allies Near Salonika.

Belgrade, July 2.—Heavy fighting is in progress in Macedonia. Hostilities opened between the Serbians and Bulgarians in the neighborhood of Istip and between the Greeks and the Bulgarians in the vicinity of Drama on Monday.

Dispatches report that fighting occurred between the Greek and Bulgarian troops, some distance east of Salonika. According to the Bulgarian account, the Greek soldiers tried to cut the Bulgarian communication along the railroad from Serres to Drama, but were driven off. According to a later message the Bulgarians also attacked the Greek troops along their whole front. Large masses of troops participated in the fighting, which was of a very bloody nature.

Dissolution Plan Approved. St. Paul, Minn., July 2.—The federal court here approved the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution plan.

Auto Crash Kills Man. Grand Rapids, Mich., July 2.—Turning two complete somersaults at a curve near North Park, three miles from here, a taxicab caused the death of Cecil Powell, thirty-five, Grand Rapids, and seriously hurt six others.

Postpone Money Bill Action. Washington, July 2.—The Democratic members of the house banking and currency committee postponed action on the administration currency bill. The members declared that they wanted time to study the question.

GOV. DUNNE SIGNING SUFFRAGE BILL



Gov. Dunne seated, and opposite him, Mrs. Margaret Haley. Standing left to right, Mrs. Dunne, governor's wife, Secretary Sullivan, Speaker McKinley, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, F. W. Ruick, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Froust, Mrs. Sherman Booth.

SUGAR FREE IN 1916

SENATE CAUCUS ALSO ADMITS WOOL MINUS DUTY.

Latter as Submitted by the Majority Was Passed by a Vote of 41 to 6.

Washington, June 27.—After a two days' fight ending on Wednesday the Democratic caucus of the senate approved free sugar and free wool in the tariff revision measure.

The sugar schedule as reported by the majority members of the finance committee, and practically as it passed the house, was approved by a vote of 40 to 6. Free raw wool, as submitted by the majority and just as it passed the house, swept the senate caucus by a vote of 41 to 6.

The six Democratic senators who voted against free sugar on the final vote approving the schedule were Hitchcock of Nebraska, Newlands of Nevada, Ransdell and Thornton of Louisiana, Shafroth of Colorado and Walsh of Montana. The six who opposed free raw wool to the end were Chamberlain of Oregon, Newlands of Nevada, Ransdell and Thornton of Louisiana, Shafroth and Walsh.

IMPORTANT NEWS ITEMS

Kansas City, Mo., July 1.—George Townsend, the Chicago railway promoter and brother of Congressman Edward Townsend of New Jersey, committed suicide by throwing himself into the Missouri river at Kansas City.

New York, June 28.—Malcolm A. Coles, assistant United States attorney general, expressed fear that Japan may gain knowledge of the construction of the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo used in the United States navy.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 26.—Four men and probably more were killed and 60 persons injured, many of them fatally, in a series of explosions, followed by a fire which destroyed the Husted Milling company's big plant at Elk and Peabody streets on Tuesday.

Paris, June 30.—Curtis Guild, the American ambassador at St. Petersburg, was robbed of \$1,000 in cash and two letters of credit for \$50,000. The thief gained an entrance to the apartment in the King Edward VII hotel occupied by Ambassador and Mrs. Guild while they were absent, and made good his escape before the loss was discovered.

ALL STAMPS ON PARCEL POST

Ordinary "Stickers" on Packages to Be Permitted Under Ruling of Bureau.

Washington, June 28.—A ruling that will do much to popularize further the parcel post by removing a restriction that has been a source of much inconvenience to the public was made by Postmaster General Burleson. Parcel post stamps will be valid on all classes of mail on and after July 1, and ordinary stamps, including commemorative issues, will be good for postage on parcel post packages, under an order issued by the postmaster general.

Sixty Lamas Burn to Death. St. Petersburg, June 30.—Sixty Mongolian Lamas were burned to death in a temple at Kwei Hwacheng, in the Chinese province of Shansi, on the border of Mongolia, according to a dispatch received here.

To End Commerce Court. Washington, June 30.—The house rules committee agreed on a rule by which the deficiency appropriation bill, to be reported early in July, will carry a specific provision to abolish the commerce court.

BIG REUNION IS ON

BLUE AND GRAY BEGIN BIG CELEBRATION OF GETTYSBURG BATTLE.

SPECIAL TRAINS BRING MANY

Veterans Are Housed In Over 5,000 Tents—Formal Exercises Held Under Canvas Near the Emmitsburg Road.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 1.—The armies of the Blue and Gray are again assembled at Gettysburg, after fifty years.

This time the veterans met at her doorstep to join in the semi-centennial celebration of the greatest battle of the war between the states and to show the world that scars are not so deep as the feeling of American brotherhood.

From early morning until long after sundown the veterans in blue and gray trooped into the little town which has slept so peacefully among its hills since Lee and Meade turned their legions southward so long ago.

More than thirty special trains came into the village during the day, and thousands of veterans who tramped up from the Shenandoah on their previous visit rode in the luxury of soft-backed day coaches from Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington. Instead of the roar of guns, the thunder of charging cavalry and the vocal tributes of the mule drivers that greeted them in the other days, they walked or rode through the quiet, calm Sunday of a country town.

From the station of the two railroads that come into the village is a long mile to the camp of 5,000 tents where the veterans are housed. Many of them made the trip by automobile or by carriage or in the friendly shelter of a "Seeing Gettysburg" car, but thousands shouldered their suit cases and walked.

The tents fall westward with the slope of the ground from the Emmitsburg road to the point on Seminary ridge, where the immortal charge of Pickett started on the third day of the fight. They cover the "peach orchard" and the "wheat field," where thousands of men were lost, and part of the ground over which Pickett charged, but they do not reach to the bloody angle or to the base of Cemetery ridge, from whose heights Meade's artillery poured out its merciless rain of grape and canister and cut to pieces the legions of Pickett.

The formal exercises will be held in a big tent near Emmitsburg road, but they will last only two hours each day, and the rest of the time the veterans will spend as they please.

The news that President Wilson is coming to make a speech July 4 caused a stir. J. M. Schoenmaker, chairman of the Gettysburg commission, telegraphed to the president, informing him that the commission would like him to get to Gettysburg at 11 o'clock July 4. The president will stay here about two hours.

Augustus Brown of Livermore Falls, Me., was the first veteran to die on the field.

Will Allow Gatun Lake to Fill. Panama, June 30.—It has been decided to close the spillway gates at Gatun July 1, after which the lake will be allowed to fill continuously. The lake stage on June 22 was 48½ feet, the maximum level is 85 feet.

Hurdling Champion Weds. St. Louis, June 30.—Announcement was made here of the marriage of John P. Nicholson, a member of the American team in last Olympic games, to Miss Gladys Hunt of St. Louis. It took place in Washington, Mo.

CURRENCY BILL IS UP

GLASS MEASURE GOES TO FINANCE BODY.

Provision for Retirement of Present Bank Notes and Refunding of Bonds Is Reinserted.

Washington, June 28.—The house Thursday referred the Banking and Currency Reform bill to the banking and currency committee, and preparations were made to begin work on it immediately.

The bill contains a series of changes from the original draft. President Wilson has given authority that the measure as it stands shall be known as "the administration bill."

There still is a fight over the question of public hearings, and it is not likely that the bill will be ready for action in the house before August 10. The senate will not touch it until the tariff is out of the way.

Reinserted in the bill is the original proposition for retiring the present bank notes within twenty years and the substitution thereof of additional federal reserve notes. This eliminates the proposed limit of \$500,000,000 in reserve notes contained in the bill as originally made public. In replacing the bank notes the government two per cent. bonds, upon which they now are issued, would be refunded by three per cent. bonds without the circulation privilege.

The provision allowing country banks to deposit a part of their reserves was revised, and the federal regional banks were given the authority to fix the rate of discount, subject to the approval of the federal reserve board. The reserve provision now would require country banks to keep five per cent. of their reserves in their own vaults and five per cent. at the regional reserve bank. The other five per cent. at a bank's option, might be deposited with the regional bank or go to a correspondent in a central reserve city with the approval of the federal reserve board.

DENIES TAR SLEW BELGIAN

Commander of Battleship Illinois Says Report American Struck Blow Unfounded.

Antwerp, June 28.—A report was in circulation here that an American bluejacket, while on shore leave with a party of shipmates from the battleship Illinois, during a quarrel struck and knocked down a Belgian named Balhazzar Heilmann, who died of a fractured skull.

Commander Lloyd H. Chandler, in command of the Illinois, immediately started an investigation. He said the statement that an American bluejacket had killed the bluejacket was wholly without proof. The city authorities of Antwerp have taken no action.

Counterfeiter Arrested. Dyersburg, Tenn., June 27.—Federal authorities arrested John E. Parker, a farmer, and locked him up on a charge of making counterfeit money. Dimes and nickels made from block tin and other heavier metal were found.

Four persons Are Drowned. Dubuque, Ia., June 30.—Four persons, Dr. A. R. Kinney, Nora Reynolds, Helen Godfrey and Myrtle Judd, all of Lancaster, Wis., were drowned while bathing in the Mississippi river near Cassville, Wis.

"Madero Got No U. S. Cash." Washington, June 30.—Senator Fall gave the senate the report of the committee which investigated the Madero revolution in Mexico. Not an American dollar was used in financing the revolt.

ADMITS TO BRIBERY

COUNCILMAN OF E. ST. LOUIS, ILL., CONFESSES AND ACCUSES FIVE COLLEAGUES.

EX-MAYOR HANDLED MONEY

Swears That He and City Fathers Were Given Two Sums of \$3,000 to Vote for Interurban Traction Franchise.

St. Louis, June 30.—Joseph A. Fansler, a former member of the East St. Louis (Ill.) city council, confessed that he and others were guilty of bribery Friday.

The confession was made in the presence of Charles Webb, state's attorney of St. Clair county, Illinois, and a reporter for a St. Louis newspaper, and was sworn to before a notary public.

The confession came within a few days of a statement by State's Attorney Webb that he would lay any evidence of municipal irregularities before the grand jury which will meet in September and that he was prepared to offer immunity to any guilty person who should aid the state in securing convictions.

The confession of Fansler details two alleged acts of bribery—the payment of \$3,000 for a franchise granting the East St. Louis Interurban Railway company the right to lay tracks on certain streets of the city and the payment of \$3,000 for a franchise granting the Alton & Southern the right to cross certain streets.

Six members of the city council shared in the division of the first \$3,000, according to the confession, and four members in the division of the second \$3,000. Both bribes were paid in 1912, it is charged.

Charles S. Lambert, former mayor of East St. Louis, is named in the confession as the man who is alleged to have handed one of the councilmen \$3,000 of the Alton & Southern bribe money, which was refused as insufficient. Lambert, it is said, went to John L. Flannigan, then counsel for the railway company and later corporation counsel of East St. Louis, and got from the latter the full \$3,000 bribe money.

The written confession of Fansler, it was stated, was preceded by an oral confession. At that time, it is stated, Fansler gave a detailed account of the bribe transactions. Fansler, who made the confession, already is under indictment in another case. He is charged with obtaining money by fraud from an East St. Louis money-lender.

DUNNE SIGNS SUFFRAGE BILL

Governor's Wife Is Near to Be First To See Emancipation of Sex.

Springfield, Ill., June 28.—Governor Dunne on Thursday signed the woman suffrage bill. The act will become one of the laws of the state next Tuesday. The last step necessary to incorporate it among the statutes of the state was taken by the governor in the executive offices at the capitol.

Surrounded by leaders of the suffrage movement, by members of the assembly, by employees of the legislature, and with his wife leaning over his shoulder to be the first woman actually to see the "emancipation" signature, Governor Dunne affixed his name to the limited suffrage act which was passed by the Forty-eighth general assembly.

JOHNSON FLEES TO CANADA

Negro Pugilist, Who Was Sentenced to Jail for Violating Mann Act, to Sail for Europe.

Montreal, Que., June 28.—Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, who is in this city, admitted on Thursday that he intended to sail for Europe next Tuesday to engage in fights in St. Petersburg next September.

Chicago, June 30.—Jack Johnson, the negro prize fighter who was fined \$1,000 and sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., for violation of the Mann act, has fled to Canada with his white wife.

13 DIE IN CANADA WRECK

Scotch and Irish Immigrants Meet Death on Way to New Homes—Cars Go Into River.

Ottawa, Ont., June 27.—Thirteen Scotch and Irish immigrants were killed and more than forty others were seriously injured when the Imperial Limited of the Canadian Pacific railroad was wrecked three miles east of here on Wednesday.

The section in which the deaths occurred rolled into the river. Nearly all of the dead immigrants were on their way to the Canadian northwest.

Offers Skin for Explosion Victim. Buffalo, N. Y., July 1.—Enough people have volunteered skin to supply all that will be needed for grafting on the victims of the Husted elevator explosion. Seventy volunteers, including women, are on the list.

Former Head of Peace Union Dies. Philadelphia, July 1.—Alfred H. Lowe, 84 years old, a prominent manufacturer of this city and for half a century the president of the Universal Peace union, died at his home here, after a short illness.

Small Patient's Status. The nurse on duty in a hospital was giving the little ones their last meal for the day. All save one were patiently awaiting their turn to be served; the one in question being a rosy cheeked convalescent who was lustily calling for her portion. The nurse was an English girl who had not yet become quite sure of her aspirations.

"Haren't you a little himpatient, Florence?" inquired the nurse, with just a tone of correction in her voice. "No, I'm a little her patient!"

Willing to Oblige.

"While," says a New Yorker, "the Gotham car conductor is generally rude, sometimes he is witty. 'Not long ago, on a Broadway car, a woman said to the conductor in a voice of command:

"You will let me off at 931."

"The conductor regarded her curiously for a moment, while the other passengers grinned; then, quite submissively, he answered:

"Yes, ma'am; what floor, please, ma'am?"—Judge.

Knew the Remedy.

Returning from business one evening last spring I slipped on the ice before my home and turned my ankle. In consequence I could not stand on my feet for several minutes. My wife and son, seeing my predicament, came out to aid me, each taking hold of one of my arms. Just then a small freckle-faced boy ran over and said to my wife: "Missie, give him some black coffee when you gets him inside. My mudder always does that when my fadder comes home like that."

Logical.

Little Robbie had been refused a second dish of ice cream. His grandma had told him that it would cause him a pain in the stomach.

While out walking with his uncle one afternoon they chanced to see a horse that had been taken sick. Robbie was informed by his uncle that the horse had a pain in the stomach.

Gazing at the helpless animal, the boy asked: "Uncle, did the horse have two plates of ice cream?"

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for INFANTS and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

It's Quality.

"I noticed in the department store this morning there was a big crowd about the perfumery bargains."

"Naturally, the perfumery would be the center of attraction."

Some people think it queer that we have no female after-dinner speakers, but there is nothing queer about it. Women tell all they know before dinner is half over.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES Allen's Foot-Powder, the Antiseptic powder for tired, aching, swollen, nervous feet. Gives rest and comfort. Makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE sample address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Wise Precaution.

"Jones always uses honeyed speech to every one."

"Then he oughtn't to mind if he ever has to eat his words."

Marrying a man with an impediment in his speech is right, if there is no impediment to the hand that reaches for his pocket book.

People are always accusing an "old-set inhabitant" of remembering things that never occurred.

COMPLICATION OF WOMAN'S ILLS

Yields to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Athens, Texas.—"I had a complication of diseases, some of them of long standing. I wrote to you for advice and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and some other things that you suggested. I must confess that I am much better in every way and have been relieved of some of the worst troubles. My neighbors say I look younger now than I did fifteen years ago."

Mrs. SARAH R. WHATLEY, Athens, Texas, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 92.

We know of no other medicine which has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women, or received so many genuine testimonials, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In nearly every community you will find women who have been restored to health by this famous medicine. Almost every woman you meet knows of the great good it has been doing among suffering women for the past 30 years.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing hundreds of thousands of letters from women seeking health, in which many openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, many of them state that it has saved them from surgical operations.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

STORY OF FAMOUS CIVIL WAR FIGHT

Battle of Gettysburg Which Brought Credit to Both Blue and Gray.

TURNING POINT OF CONFLICT

Total Losses on Both Sides in Three Days' Fighting Over 50,000—Several Generals Killed and Wounded.

By EDWARD B. CLARK. WASHINGTON.—It is possible, some people would say, that the Battle of Gettysburg changed utterly the course of American history. It was a great fight between armies of Americans, for probably fully ninety per cent. of the men who fought on the two sides were born natives to the American soil. The bravery shown at Gettysburg was of the order which Americans have shown on every field and which reflects credit upon the hardy and heroic ancestry of the men engaged, no matter from what race they may have sprung.

At Gettysburg there was nothing to choose between the valor of the North and the South. The South lost the fight, but it lost it honorably and with the prestige of its soldiery undimmed. The charges made on that field have gone down into history as assaults made under conditions which every man felt might mean death at the end. The defenses made at Gettysburg were of the kind which it takes iron in the blood to make perfect. At Gettysburg Northerners and Southerners replenished their store of respect for their antagonists. The battle marked the high tide of the war between the states. After it the South largely was on the defensive, but its defense was maintained with fortitude and in the face of privations which could not chill the blood of men fighting for what they thought was the right.

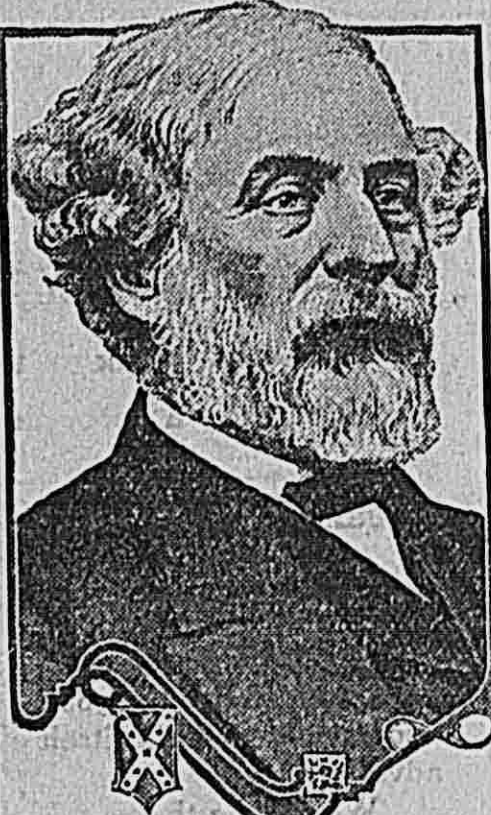
The Northern armies were persistent in their attacks through the campaigns which after a few months were started against the objective point, Richmond. Brave men here and brave men there, and after the end came it was the qualities which keep company with bravery which made the soldiers of the North and South so ready to forget and to forgive and to work again for the good of a common country.

The great battle of Chancellorsville was fought not long before the opposing Union and Confederate forces met on the field of Gettysburg. Chancellorsville was a Confederate victory. The Southern government believed that the victory should be followed up by an invasion of the North for, according to its reasoning, if an important engagement could be won upon

land from invasion, a condition which military men say always adds a subtle something to the fighting quality which is in any man. Some authorities have said that there were 100,000 men in the Confederate forces at Gettysburg to be confronted by 90,000 Union troops. Another authority says that the Confederate force was 84,000 and the Union force 80,000. As it was the armies were pretty nearly equally divided in strength.

In June, 1863, General Robert E. Lee began to move northward. Lee concentrated his army at Winchester, Va., and then started for the Potomac river, which he crossed to reach the state of Maryland. He fully expected to be followed by General Hooker's army and so General Stuart with a large force of cavalry was ordered by Lee to keep in front of Hooker's army and to check his pursuit of the Confederates if it was attempted.

Late in June the Confederate force reached Hagerstown, in the state of Maryland. It was General Lee's intention to strike Harrisburg, Pa., which was a great railroad center and a city where Union armies were recruited and from which all kinds of supplies were sent out to the soldiers in the field. While the Southern commander was on his way with a large part of his force to the Pennsylvania capital another part of his command



Gen. Robert E. Lee.

was ordered to make its way into the Susquehanna Valley through the town of Gettysburg and then to turn in its course after destroying railroads and gathering in supplies, and to meet the Confederate commander with the main army at Harrisburg.

It was General Jubal A. Early of General Lee's command, who reached Gettysburg after a long hard march on June 28. From there he went to the town of York and from thence to Wrightsville. At this place he was ordered by General Lee to retrace his steps and to bring his detachment back to a camp near Gettysburg. When Early obeyed Lee's order and had reached a point near Gettysburg he found the entire Southern force was camped within easy striking distance of the now historic town.

In the meantime things were happening elsewhere. General Hooker in command of the Union army which had been depleted at Chancellorsville, had succeeded in outmaneuvering General Stuart in command of Lee's cavalry, had got around Stuart's command in a way to prevent the Southern general from forming a junction with the forces of his chief commander. Lee gave over the proposed movement on Harrisburg when he heard of Hooker's approach and brought the different parts of his army together.

Four days before the Gettysburg fight began General Hooker resigned as commander of the Union army. Hooker and General Hancock disagreed upon a matter concerning which strategists today say that General Hooker was right. Three days before the battle began, that is, June 28, 1863, General George Gordon Meade was named as General Hooker's successor in charge of the Northern army. General Meade at once went into the field and established his headquarters at a point ten or twelve miles south of the town of Gettysburg.

Armies Meet at Gettysburg.

It seems that General Lee on hearing that Stuart had not succeeded in checking the Union army's advance had made up his mind to turn southward to meet the force of Hooker, or as it turned out the force of Meade. Lee with his force had advanced north beyond Gettysburg, while Meade with his force was south of the town. The fields near the Pennsylvania village had not been picked as a place of battle, but there it was that the two great armies came together and for three days struggled for the mastery.

On the last day of June, the day before the real battle of Gettysburg began, General Reynolds, a corps commander of the Union army, went forward to feel out the enemy. He reached Gettysburg by nightfall. His corps, the First, together with the Third and the Eleventh Infantry Corps with a division of cavalry, composed the Union army's left wing.

The Fifth Army Corps was sent to Hanover, southeast of Gettysburg, and the Twelfth Corps was immediately south of Gettysburg at a distance of eight or nine miles. This was on June 30, and the Union forces were fairly well separated, but they were converging and Gettysburg was their objective.

General Reynolds of the Union forces arrived at Gettysburg early on

the morning of July 1. He dispatched a courier to Meade saying that the high ground above Gettysburg was the proper place to meet the enemy. Not long after this message was sent to Meade General Reynolds who dispatched it, was killed. He was on horseback near a patch of woods with his force confronting a large detachment of Confederate troops which was coming toward them. These troops of the enemy were dispersed by the Union batteries and Reynolds was watching the successful solid shot and shrapnel onset when a bullet struck him in the head killing him instantly.

General Abner Doubleday succeeded Reynolds in command of the troops at that point of the field. A brigade of Confederates, a Mississippi organization, charged the Union forces, broke their organization and succeeded in making prisoners of a large part of a New York regiment. Later these men were recaptured and the Mississippi brigade was driven back, a portion of it surrendering. In the fight on the first day at this point of the field or near it, one Union regiment, the 151st Pennsylvania, lost in killed and wounded 337 men out of a total of 446 in a little more than a quarter of an hour's fight.

General Doubleday fell back to Seminary Ridge and extended his line. The forces employed against him here were greater than his own, and after hard fighting Seminary Ridge was given up. The first day's battle was in effect and in truth a victory for the Southern arms. On the night of July 1 General Hancock arrived and succeeded in rallying the Union forces and putting new heart into the men. General Meade on that night ordered the entire army to Gettysburg.

Victory Not Followed Up.

For some reason or other perhaps unknown to this day, what was virtually a Confederate victory on the first of July was not followed up by General Lee early on the next morning. General Meade therefore succeeded in strengthening his lines and in preparing for the greater conflict. One end of the Union line was some distance east of Cemetery Hill on Rock Creek, another end was at Round Top something more than two miles beyond Cemetery Hill to the south. The Confederate line confronting it was somewhat longer.

It is impossible in a brief sketch of this battle to give the names of the brigades and the regimental commanders and the names of the regiments which were engaged on both sides in this great battle. Meade, Hancock, Howard, Slocum, and Sickles with their men were confronting Lee, Longstreet, Hill, Ewell and the other great commanders of the South with their men. The line of battle with the spaces in between the different commands was nearly ten miles. It was the Confederate general's intention to attack at the extreme right and left and at the center simultaneously. It was to be General Longstreet's duty to turn the left flank of the Union army and to "break it." Longstreet's intended movement was discovered in time to have it met valiantly. The battle of the second day really began with Longstreet's advance. The



Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett.

Southern general did not succeed in the plan which he had formed to get by Big Round Top and to attack the Third Corps from a position of vantage in the rear. General Sickles defended Round Top and Longstreet could not take it.

When one visits the battlefield of Gettysburg he can trace the course of battle of the second day where it raged at Round Top, Peach Orchard, Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill, and what is known as The Devil's Den. The tide of battle ebbed and flowed. Little Round Top was saved from capture by the timely arrival of a brigade commanded by General Weed that dragged the guns of a United States regular battery up to the summit by hand.

At the end of the second day's fight it was found that the Southern army had failed to break the left flank of the opposing forces, that it had failed to capture Round Top and that the right flank of the Northern army, although vigorously attacked, had not been broken. There was a tremendous loss of life on both sides, and while in general the day had gone favorably to the Northern cause Gettysburg was still a drawn battle.

Charge of Gen. Pickett.

It was on July 3, the third and last day of the great battle of Gettysburg that Pickett's men made their charge

which has gone into history as one of the most heroic assaults of all time. It was forlorn hope but it was grasped and the men of George Edward Pickett, Confederate soldier, went loyally and with full hearts to their death across a shrapnel and rifle swept field.

When the third day's fighting opened it began with an artillery duel, hundreds of guns belching forth shot and death from the batteries of both contending forces. It is said that this was the greatest duel engaged in by field pieces during the four years of the war between the states.

The Union guns at one time ceased firing, and it is said that the southern commander thought they had been silenced, and then it was that Longstreet's men made an assault and Pickett's men made their charge. The former general's objective was Big Round Top, but his forces were driven back. Pickett formed his division in brigade columns and they moved directly across the fields over flat ground. They had no cover and they had no sooner come into effective range than they were met by such a storm of shot as never before swept over a field of battle.

They went on and on, and on closing in their depleted ranks and moving steadily forward to their death. Those of Pickett's men who reached



Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds.

their destination had a short hand-to-hand encounter with the northern soldiers. It was soon over and Pickett's charge, glorious for all time in history, was a failure in that which it attempted to do, but was a success as helping to show the heroism of American soldiers.

The losses at Gettysburg on both sides were enormous. The Union army lost Generals Zook, Farnsworth, Weed and Reynolds, killed; while Graham, Barnes, Gibbon, Warren, Doubleday, Barlow, Sickles, Butterfield and Hancock were wounded. The total casualties killed, wounded, captured or missing on the Union side numbered nearly 24,000 men. On the Confederate side Generals Semmes, Pender, Garnet, Armistead, and Barksdale were killed, and Generals Kemper, Kimball, Hood, Heth, Johnson and Trimble were wounded. The entire Confederate loss is estimated to have been nearly 30,000 men.

The third day's fight at Gettysburg was a victory for northern arms, but it was a hard won fight and the conflict reflects lustre today upon the north and the south. Lee led his army back southward, later to confront Grant in the campaigns which finally ended at Appomattox.

Forces Engaged and Losses.

The forces engaged at the Battle of Gettysburg were:

Confederate—According to official accounts the Army of North Virginia, on the 31st of May, numbered 74,463. The detachments which joined numbered 6,400, making 80,863. Deducting the detachments left in Virginia—Jenkins' brigade, Pickett's division, 2,300; Corse's brigade, Pickett's division, 1,700; detachments from Second corps and cavalry, 1,300, in all 5,300—leaves an aggregate of 75,563.

Union—According to the reports of the 30th of June, and making allowance for detachments that joined in the interim in time to take part in the battle, the grand aggregate was 100,000 officers and men.

The casualties were:

Confederate—
First corps 7,539
Second corps 5,937
Third corps 6,735
Cavalry 1,426

Aggregate 21,637

Union—

First corps 6,059
Second corps 4,369
Third corps 4,211
Fifth corps 2,187
Sixth corps 242
Eleventh corps 3,801
Twelfth corps 1,082
Cavalry 1,094
Staff 4

Aggregate 23,049

Distinctive.

"Show me some tharass, please. I want one for my wife."

"Yes, sir. About what price?"
"Well, at such a price that I can say: 'Do you see that woman with the thara? She is my wife.'"
—Pearson's Weekly.

Puzzled Missourian.

Will some one explain why some people who are invariably late at church need no bell to call them to the moving-picture show on time?

REVEALS SECRETS OF GREAT LOBBY

Confessed Lobbyist for Manufacturers Gives Names.

CHARGES SOME WERE HIRED

Martin M. Mulhall Is Subpoenaed by Senate Committee as Result of His Sensational Allegations—Prominent Men Attacked.

Washington, June 30.—Further sensations in the senate's lobby investigation were foreshadowed when it became known that a subpoena had been served on Martin M. Mulhall of Baltimore, who had declared over his signature that he had been for years the active "field agent" and lobbyist of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The subpoena was ordered by Chairman Overman of the lobby investigating committee after representations had been made to him that Mr. Mulhall was willing and able to give the committee important facts regarding attempts to influence legislation, to elect or defeat candidates for congress and to control the make-up of committees in congress.

Says Congressmen Were Paid. Direct charges of lobbying and of congressmen being hired and paid were made in the statement made by Mr. Mulhall, who purported to give there his experiences as "chief lobbyist and field agent of the National Association of Manufacturers" between 1903 and 1912.

In the statement, the forerunner of several others, were given names of scores of present and former members of congress who, he alleges, were "subservient" or who were defeated for office by the association when they failed to follow its beck and call.

Even pages of the house of representatives were named as agents of the association in getting clandestine information on pending legislation that might be used.

The tale tells of the loan of postal franks, charges the elimination of committee members in congress not considered favorable to the manufacturers, declares that the Taft tariff commission was brought about by manufacturers to put off revision of the tariff, and adds that in his time of service Mr. Mulhall spent \$200,000 in the aforementioned interests of the manufacturers, as well as in bribing labor leaders in breaking up strikes.

In includes mention of a futile effort to bribe Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, with \$40,000.

Details an "Insidious" Lobby.

Mulhall's statement endeavors to establish, among other things, the following:

The National Association of Manufacturers backs an "insidious lobby" in Washington with 5,000,000 members having \$10,000,000,000.

That, while ostensibly a nonpolitical organization, it has had, through the National Council for Industrial Defense, virtual charge of tariff legislation in this country, "making and breaking" public servants as suited its purpose, expending huge sums therefor.

That it has bought and bribed union officials in breaking up strikes.

That it has had the making of congressional committees within its power.

That the association was solely responsible for the Taft tariff commission.

That congressmen were hired outright.

That a great lobby staff was maintained.

That congressmen were aided in their campaigns if favorable to the manufacturers.

That even ministers were used to defeat labor unions.

Mr. Mulhall gives a list of names of men prominent in public life who dealt with him in the secret lobby work in congress. He also designates certain officials as having received financial reward for their services to the manufacturers, or for political purposes while in office. A long list of names is also given of men whom Mulhall claims were the lobbyists for the association. Names of many public officials whose elections were fought with money and influence by the association, sometimes successfully, are given in Mulhall's allegations.

Mr. Mulhall's statement described trips he said he made into half a dozen states with money and with orders from the association to do everything in his power to elect or defeat certain candidates for office.

Makes Second Statement.

In a further statement Colonel Mulhall cites, as an instance of the secrecy with which the alleged lobby worked, several letters bearing the typewritten signature "No Sig," written without address and on plain paper. These, the colonel asserts, came from the secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers.

All the "No Sig" letters contain warnings to be careful against exposing the methods of the lobby. Colonel Mulhall was warned against running up a large expense account, because "at the very best there is not going to be enough money to go around."

"You can get along without paying for much of anything," the letter adds, "if you only think so. Remember that you are very generous."

Letters from Secretary Schwedtman later indicate that other directors of the Manufacturers' association thought Colonel Mulhall was letting his expenditures run too high.

Emery Makes Reply.

Mr. Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, said:

"The statement of the alleged Colonel Mulhall illustrates the most dangerous and malicious form of falsehood—that which fabricates a tissue of lies on a slight foundation of truth. It is true that the National Association of Manufacturers has for a number of years, in co-operation with many business associations, opposed legislation proposed and persistently demanded by organized labor for the purpose of relieving labor combinations of civil and criminal liability for their acts in furtherance of trade disputes, to validate the boycott and to cripple the power of the federal and state courts, to give equitable protection to personal and property rights of employer and employee threatened with injury or destruction in the course of such disputes.

Fought In Open.

"The opposition of this association to such measures has not been secret, but it has sought every way to give publicity to these proposals, to the nature of the forces behind them and to the character of support which they were receiving from public men in the hope that, public attention being attracted to them, public opinion would justly condemn them.

"During the course of this contest organized labor has undertaken to elect representatives pledged to its proposals and persistently endeavored to defeat public men who opposed its demand that labor combinations be exempted from the general penal and civil law and that injunctive protection be withdrawn from the property and rights of employers engaged in labor disputes, and this has sometimes been an issue, as in the famous Littlefield campaign in Maine. The association has appealed to its members and to business men generally to give support to public men who dared to oppose such pernicious demands.

Tells Mulhall's Work.

"Mulhall was employed in some instances in campaigns where such issue existed to enlist the legitimate support of business men in an effort to defend their own elementary rights and prevent the defeat of public men for their plain performance of duty.

"It has been likewise part of the duty of the Washington office of the association to answer the inquiries of members of business associations with respect to pending legislation. To this end Mulhall frequently collected or arranged for the collection of documents and sometimes interviewed members of congress with respect to progress of legislation.

"Many of the public men specifically mentioned as having been 'influenced' by officers or agents of this association I do not know even by sight.

Gives Lie Direct.

"The statement that any of the public men named in Mulhall's charge were ever in the employ of the association, directly or indirectly, while in or out of public office, is a sinister and diabolical lie. The statement that any room in the capitol was ever placed by any one at the disposal of any of its officers or agents, or that any page or other person in the service of congress was in its employ, directly or indirectly, is no less maliciously unjust to the individuals named than to the National association or its officers.

"A prompt investigation by an existing committee, which his association would warmly welcome, will bare the motives of this slander and the character of this venal assassin of public men. It might also expose the character of the labor lobby which makes our efforts necessary."

Would Broaden Quiz.

"The lobby investigation has gone far beyond its original scope," said Chairman Overman, "and I don't see any course for us to pursue but to ask for more power from the senate and to go into every phase of the remarkable situation that has been developed.

"I was informed that Mr. Mulhall had information that bore directly upon lobbying work at Washington, and accordingly issued a subpoena late last night to serve upon him before he left Washington. Much of the statement credited to him bears upon legislation in previous congresses, which is outside the scope of the resolution under which we are working.

"It is my personal opinion that the committee should ask the senate for full authority to go into any angle of legislative lobbying in any previous congress."

GIVE RAIL DISSOLUTION PLAN

Officials Present Union-Southern Pacific Scheme Today.

Washington, June 30.—The plan for dissolving the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific railroad merger, which Attorney General McKendree, with the approval of President Wilson, has agreed upon with officials of the railroad, will be presented to the federal court at St. Paul, Minn., today. It became known several days ago that the new plan for dissolving the merger contemplated the Union Pacific giving up its entire holdings in the Southern Pacific, \$38,000,000 worth of the shares to be exchanged for the Pennsylvania railroad's holdings in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The remainder is to be disposed of to the public through a trust company.

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A. B. JOHNSON, Editor and Prop.

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THURSDAY, JULY, 3 1913

INSECT ENEMIES OF MANKIND

Most of the Species Known to Science
Do Incalculable Harm During
Their Short Lives.

Our instinct to kill insects is perfectly sound. Out of the quarter of a million species now known to science a mere handful are even remotely helpful to man, and most of these only by their power of living upon other and more dangerous insects. On the other hand, thousands of species are actively hostile to man, to his food plants and to his domestic animals. Whole tribes have been swept out of existence by the attack of insects carrying bacilli—as within the last two decades, in Central Africa, by the dread "sleeping sickness" carried by the tsetse fly. Whole nations have been weakened and crippled and whole civilizations retarded by another insect-borne disease, malaria.

Indeed, recent investigators have advanced the theory that the historic decline of both Greece and Rome was largely due to the ravages of this disease, brought into Europe by armies returning from wars in Asia and Africa. It may yet come, when we see things in their true perspective, that the warriors of civilized nations will turn from slaughtering one another to battling against our insect enemies.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in "Common Diseases."

DONKEY TOOK UP THE TUNE

Comment of Arab Dragoon Not Altogether Complimentary to Vocal Powers of the Bishop.

At a gathering in the house of an intimate friend a certain bishop was jokingly invited by the hostess to sing. He declined, saying that the following incident would fully indicate what were his talents in the realm of music:

He was journeying through Palestine, in company with a very close acquaintance, and one evening after he and his friend, who shared the tent with him, had retired to rest, the bishop began humming an old tune with plenty of runs and repetitions. His companion joined in, and the two started a verse of a well-known hymn. Before the verse was ended a donkey just outside the tent brayed as only a donkey in the east can bray, and gave vent to the noise with the utmost extent of the lung power that he possessed. While the hills of Judea were sending back the echoes of this most untimely performance the Arab dragoon, or guide, put his head inside the tent, and, apologizing for the donkey, said:

"Ha, you sing one tune he think he know!"

High Tor at Matlock.
Should the dynamite experts have their way and a surgical operation be performed on the High Tor at Matlock the great Derbyshire peak will at least be in the fashion; for lately several huge blastings have taken place to save the threatened lives of wayfarers passing beneath overhanging crags. Even the High Tor must bow to time and frost, and the lopping off of a shaky limb will leave untouched the scarps which Ruskin found 50 years ago in that part of the "lovely child's alphabet," with its enchanted changes and terrorless grotesques. To him it was a region where "if the trout lifted up their heads and talked to you you would be no more surprised than if it were the Arabian Nights." And nitroglycerin cannot touch that—London Chronicle.

Dogs.
There is probably truth in the contention that all dogs are by origin related to the wolf, but it is wrong to claim that our canine friend is the "most intelligent of the lower animals." Some dogs are wonderfully bright, but by common consent of those who have studied the subject, the wisest of all the "dumb brutes" is the elephant, not excepting even the "man-like ape." Many dogs are very quick-witted, as are some other animals, but the elephant is "long-headed," a real reasoner, a downright philosopher. Some of the stories told of the elephant, and apparently well authenticated, too, are almost incredible.

Buildings of Asbestos.
Asbestos plaster, used in the same manner as concrete at the present time, will, so a western construction concern believes, solve several problems. It is claimed not only that buildings constructed of such material would be absolutely fireproof, no matter how hot a fire might be raging on either side, but that the use of such plaster, which is a poor conductor of heat, would save fuel in winter and keep interiors cool in summer. Asbestos is also sound proof, which is an additional feature of importance, particularly in the construction of hotels, fac cratic memories and the like.

Post.
Washington, July 3.—The bill, "Nothing is so strong as gentleness, nothing so gentle as real strength," Francis de Sales.

SPAN OF LIFE LENGTHENED

Science, Invention and Education Have
All Combined to Reduce the
Death Rate.

Whatever pessimistic scientists may say about our general claim of progress—a certain leading thinker of the day, for example, going so far as to deny that humanity has advanced either intellectually or morally in 6,000 years or so—one thing is certain, comments a Chicago newspaper editorially. Science, invention and popular education have notably reduced the death rates and added materially to the average span of life.

A recent New York health report shows that in that state, in 20 years, the general death rate has fallen from 20 to 15.4 per thousand, while childhood mortality has fallen from three-eighths of the total number of deaths to one-quarter of it. Despite a 45 per cent. increase in population, the annual number of child deaths is actually less now than it was even 15 years ago.

Three things account chiefly for these remarkable gains—antitoxin for diphtheria, the purification of water and milk, and the intelligent treatment of incipient tuberculosis.

What is true of New York is true of every other state and fairly progressive nation. And, as we all realize, the successful campaign against the ravages of foul air diseases and impure water or milk has but begun. A still greater reduction of death rates may confidently be looked for in the next 20 years. Let us see to it that the longer and healthier lives are also happier lives. Justice, culture and humanity are the conditions of happiness.

REPORTERS IN BIBLICAL DAYS

Western Editor's Praise of Their Power
of Condensation Seems Not Really Merited.

In a stray newspaper clipping intense admiration is shown for a western editor and the stirring thoughts he had expressed concerning the reporters of Biblical days. It seems that he started with the admonition: "Don't imagine those old fellows did not know how to write for a newspaper." He cited the ninth chapter of John, the story of the miracle of the blind man, as the finest example of contemporary reporting. He declared that the reporter was on the ground and that he told what he saw in clear, short style.

"With few exceptions, the words are entirely monosyllables." The enthusiasm evinced is catching, but the "short words" must give us pause. What was the editor thinking about? Apparently he had the much-praised Saxon of the King James version in mind, and there is no evidence that the reporter could have told a Saxon from a hairy Aino, or that the words of either of them would have been intelligible to him. In fact, a learned Grecian informs us that these barbarians were without the vocational training for reporting, and that the story was written down in his language. As an example of the monosyllables in one short sentence he presents the following: "Hupage nipsal ele ten kolumbethran tou Siliom (ho hermeneutal apstalmenos)."

It would appear that the editor was suffering from such a great moral awakening that he threw his brain department out of gear.

Herbert Spencer and Metric System.

Herbert Spencer regarded the decimal system, which has been adopted for precious stones by the standard department of the British board of trade, as a most dangerous innovation. A clause in the philosopher's will provides that, "if within ten years after my death a bill shall be introduced into parliament for the compulsory adoption of the metric system for weights and measures, I desire that my pamphlet entitled, 'Against the Metric System,' shall be reprinted from the stereotyped plates which were cast in February, 1901, with such corrections as are indicated in a copy of the pamphlet deposited in my safe, and that such reprinted pamphlet shall be distributed gratis, and at the expense of my estate, among members of both houses of parliament, and shall be put on sale by my publishers at a nominal price."

House Martins' Revenge.

A correspondent of Country Life tells the story of two house martins' nest built against an attic window of a farm, to which the birds came for several successive years. One spring, however, before they arrived, an enterprising sparrow took up his abode in one of the nests. Shortly after the martins returned as usual, and one day the farm people noticed that the hole of the nest which the sparrow occupied had been blocked up. Next morning a boy climbed up to ascertain the meaning of this, and not finding any outlet, broke away part of the nest, to find the poor little sparrow dead on her eggs. The house martins had walled her up for daring to take possession of their house.

Sensitiveness of Old and Young.

Old people and the very young have extremely sensitive hearts, and they must be treated with careful consideration. Aged folk are always most grateful for a little attention now and then. In dealing with your venerable relatives remember that some day your years will be many and perhaps your conversation will be dull and tiresome. You can't change them when they become fretful and cross. You can only be kind to them.

TRIUMPH NOT DUE TO LUCK

Inventor Underrates the Persistence
Which in the End Brought Him
Fame and Fortune.

A Connecticut octogenarian has worked for 50 years on an invention and has made more than three hundred models, each of which was unsuccessful except the last one. He has sold his invention for a big fortune. He says:

"Many times I was disheartened and was about to smash my models and give up, but then I thought that if I kept on trying I had a chance to win, while if I quit there was no chance at all. At last, by accident, I hit upon the secret."

By accident? Isn't the old man in error here? Is the result of 50 years' work an accident? All inspirations, ideas and mechanical "secrets" come we know not how or whence, but they come only to the mind that is prepared. Ideas are opportunities only to the mind that can grasp them and utilize them. It took 50 years of study and experiment on the part of this man to fit him to comprehend a certain mechanical principle. There was no accident about it. The real basis of his success was his persistence. A million men would have given up in failure. He realized that his only chance of winning lay in continued trying, and he, the one man in a million, kept on.—Troy Standard Press.

WHAT THE BODY CAN STAND

Men Emerged Unharmed From a Temperature Which Would Have
Caused Water to Boil.

The human body is capable of sustaining heat almost double that we ordinarily think the limit of endurance. In central Australia, for instance, the temperature often ranges from 115 in the shade to 140 in the sun, and has reached over 150.

In traveling the Red sea and the Persian gulf in the hottest month the mercury hangs between 120 and 140. Even in the most unexpected places great heat is sometimes found. In some recent climbing in the Himalayas, in the month of December, at nine o'clock in the morning the mercury reached 131, at an elevation of over 10,000 feet.

Two English experimenters, Blyden and Chautery, have tried to find out just how much heat a man can stand. They shut themselves in a furnace in which the heat was raised by degrees until it passed 212 degrees, the boiling point of water.

That this was possible was due to the profuse perspiration, the evaporation of which cooled the surface of the body. They believe that if a man's body is kept from touching the sides of the furnace he can stand a temperature that would cook a cutlet.

What Makes Flowers Blue.

Of all the many substances that are combined to make a flower, what is the particular one to which is due the red, blue or yellow color? Why, for example, are gentians blue and roses red, and why has no one ever seen a red gentian or a blue rose? The chemist can tell us. Taking the plants that produce really blue—not violet—flowers, he considers which of their constituents is peculiar to them. True blue exists in veronicas, salvias, verbenas, basil, solanum, penstemon, nemophila, convolvulus, borage, hound's tongue and in all the orders allied to the Gentianaceae and Compositae, but never in lupinus, vetches, peas, geraniums, hollyhocks, primulas, roses, balsams, flax, etc. All the blue-producing plants just named have a tannin in them which does not exist in the others. This is called caffeotannin. It is found in coffee, but not in tea. Tea contains another form of tannin which is the same as that which makes camellias red.

Nelson Before Trafalgar.

A most interesting discovery, which it is believed has some connection with Nelson's operations in the Mediterranean prior to the battle of Trafalgar, is reported in a telegram from Cassari, in Sardinia. According to the message some fishermen who have arrived at Cassari from Porto Torres state that a shepherd has found near Cape Testa, the extreme northern point of Sardinia, a large cave, containing an enormous quantity of powder and other war stores. It is thought probable that the stores were placed in the cave by Nelson when he was watching the French fleet at Toulon in the operations which ended in the battle of Trafalgar. Nelson, as is well known, used Sardinia as his base of supplies, and it was while he was refitting there that Admiral Villeneuve escaped from Toulon and got clear away to Martinique, whence he returned to European waters, where he was at last brought to bay.

United States' War With France.

There was a war between this country and France soon after the adoption of the Constitution, caused by French depredations upon our commerce. For three years, from 1798 to 1800, there was practically a state of war between the two countries, although war was never officially declared by either side. The United States government sent several warships out on the ocean, between which and the French war vessels there were several pitched battles, notably that between the Constellation and the Insurgente, in which the American ship won a "magnificent victory." The French "apollonian" difficulties were finally settled by the treaty of December, 1801, and the war came to an end.

WORSE THAN MARKET PLACE

Irreverence in St. Paul's Cathedral
Centuries Ago Seem Now Almost Unbelievable.

The solemn ceremonies in St. Paul's cathedral contrast curiously with the indecorum of bygone times, says the London Chronicle. Even on the occasion of great men's funerals it was difficult to secure reverence. So bad did the behavior of the people become that at the end of the fourteenth century Bishop Braybroke held out a threat of the greater excommunication because "in our cathedral not only men but women also, not on common days alone, but especially on festivals, expose their wares as if it were a public market, and buy and sell without reverence for the holy place. Others play at ball or other unseemly games, both within and without the church, breaking the beautiful and costly painted windows, to the amusement of the spectators."

Up to 1561 this desecration must have been going on, for we find that the fire which destroyed the spire in that year was attributed to divine anger. Collars with their sacks of coal and butchers' boys with their loads of meat made the interior of the church a short-cut to customers. The nave and aisles were like a public highway. "What swearing is there," said an old poet, "what shouldering, what jostling, what jangling, what biting of thumbs to begot quarrels." Even the choir boys during divine service would make a dash into the body of the church to collect fines for the wearing of spurs.

MEMORY MUST BE TRAINED

Recollection of Events Said to Be Always Strongest When Notes Are Not Kept.

Lord Beaconsfield's recipe for a good memory was simple—Never take a note. That is a somewhat doubtful rule; it has to be balanced by the truth in Jowett's warning, "A man should make a compact with his memory not to remember everything. Great memories, like that of Sir William Hamilton, are apt to disable judgment." But there is no doubt that sheer memory flourishes best where note-taking is impossible. As an instance, Mr. Dudley Kidd tells how he saw a council of Kafir chiefs discussing a legal case. A precedent of 60 or 70 years ago came up, and the old men, who had been children at that time, reconstructed it to the minutest detail, even to the exact colors of the various cattle concerned, with perfect unanimity.

Your remark that memory is largely a matter of sympathy is no doubt true, writes a correspondent. It explains suggestively our pleasant experiences more easily than our troubles. I once visited a village where I found the oldest inhabitant, a frail old man, who regaled me for an hour with quaint and comical reminiscences of his youth. With each fresh anecdote his ready laugh broke out. It appeared as though his life had been one long comedy. "Did you never have any troubles?" I asked. "Why, yes, to be sure," said the patriarch, "but I've forgotten all they, 'cept there was anything funny about 'em."

Some Historic Hallstones.

The hallstones that have been falling in various parts of England have been compared in size with marbles, pigeons' eggs, etc. But no claim to record magnitude is made for any of these. It would be difficult to determine what the record is. There are numerous pretty well authenticated cases of hallstones weighing half a pound and more, but claims far beyond that are made. Stones of six or eight pounds were said to have fallen at Namur in 1719. The missionary, Father Hue, records the fall in Tartary, in 1843, of a block of ice as big as a millstone, which took three days to melt. In May, 1802, a Hungarian village reported a 1,100-pound block, requiring eight men to move it, and in Tippeco's time one as big as an elephant was said to have fallen near Seringapatam.

Strength of Jet of Water.

A factory in Grenoble, France, utilizes the water of a reservoir situated in the mountains at a height of 200 yards. The water reaches the factory through a vertical tube of the same length, with a diameter of considerably less than an inch, the jet being used to move a turbine. Experiments have showed that the strongest men cannot cut the jet with the best-tempered sword; and in some instances the blade has been broken into fragments without deflecting a drop of water, and with as much violence as a blow from an iron bar. It has been calculated that a jet of water a small fraction of an inch in thickness, moving with sufficient velocity, could not be cut by a rifle bullet.

Supreme Repartee.

A good story is told of W. J. Fox, a free trade colleague of John Bright. Fox was a clever debater and unexcelled in repartee. His chief header was a local baker, who once had the misfortune to be fined by the magistrates for selling short weight bread. Fox also had the misfortune to separate from his wife. On one occasion, after he had delivered an address to his constituents, the baker got up and said: "Mr. Fox, there is just one question I should like to ask you. What has become of your wife?" "Sir," replied Fox, "she has been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

FOUND A USE FOR THE STOVE

French Physician Probably Made Present of "Pernicious Object" to His Mother-in-Law.

A French physician called on one of his patients—a lady—who was complaining of headache and general prostration.

"I'll tell you what's the matter with you, madam," he said, promptly; "it's that stove you have over there. Those coal-burning stoves are reservoirs of poison—the deadliest things in the world."

"But that stove cost me one hundred francs!" protested the lady.

"Never mind that. Better lose any amount of money than your life. I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll give you twenty-five francs for it, and find some way of getting rid of the pernicious object."

The lady consented, and the doctor removed the stove.

A few days later, the patient, who thought of changing her residence, went out to inspect a suite of rooms, and the first thing that met her gaze was the stove.

"Who lives here?" she asked of the servant who was showing her over the rooms.

"Madame A., madame," said the servant respectfully—"Doctor B.'s mother-in-law!"

Spelling Didn't Count.

A Southern negro put up a sign on his place, "For Ball." He was ridiculed, and changed it to "sell," and finally tried a third time, his sign reading "ball."

It had not been up an hour when an old colored man came along and queried: "Does you mean dat dia place am fur Bally? What yer gwine to giv de place to Bally fur?"

"Am you findin' fault wid dat sign?" asked the other.

"Well, I doan' quite cotch on to de spellin'."

"You doan, eh? Has you got seben hundred dollahs to pay cash down for dis place?"

"No, sah."

"Den you pass on, an' ehset up! May be I doan' spell just the same as you do, but I've prospects of handlin' seven hundred dollahs, while you got boaf knees out to de weddah. Go 'long, ole man; yo' too fly on joggerly."—The Argonaut.

Quiet Enough, but—

When an Irishman was fined for being drunk at Tallaght, County Dublin, the chairman asked if the man was quiet at the time of the offense. A Constable—"Yes, your worship. He was quiet as his clothes off and was saying his prayers on the roadside. He thought he was going to bed."

DEAR MR. CUSTOMER:—

Don't be weak on the price proposition,
it's really a secondary consideration.

"Quality is remembered long after price is forgotten"

A growth based on honest endeavor to give quality, to emphasize the good, to avoid error, is permanent and carries within itself an impetus for continual advancement.

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PLUMBING & HEATING, a specialty.
Strictly sanitary plumbing (Guaranteed)
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Hot water, steam, warm air furnace heating, acetylene and gasoline gas piping and fixtures, pneumatic water supply, systems, gasoline and kerosene engines, pumps and well supplies, pipe and fittings, galvanized iron cornices, eaves troughs and gutter, builders hardware, stoves and ranges, gasoline and kerosene stoves, fishing tackle, American wire field fencings, guns and ammunition, National copper cable lightning rods and General Repairing.

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LOCAL ITEMS

Local Announcement and the
Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN, ILL., June 30.—The committee declared butter at 26c.

Bran and middling at Hunt's. adv
C. E. Moorfield and wife of Seward, Neb., are visiting relatives here.

Miss Carolyn Osmond visited relatives in Richmond the latter part of last week.

Charles Webb and family spent Sunday with Irving Paddock and family at Grays Lake.

Mrs. Kuhaupt and daughter Viola spent several days this week with relatives at Jackson, Wis.

Lute Soule of Wisconsin was calling on friends here the first of the week. He expects to leave the last of the week for his boyhood home at Syracuse New York, for a two weeks' trip.

For Sale—At Lake Villa, 6 room frame house with stone foundation, lot 100x166, fine well and cistern, all kinds of fruit, only \$1600. Geo. W. Hall, 167 W. Washington street, Chicago. Phone Franklin 353. 42mi adv.

J. R. Graham, world's champion, of Ingleside, won the shot gun event at the eighth annual shoot of the Illinois State Rifle Association at Camp Logan, Saturday, scoring 146 out of a possible 150. Second place was won by E. S. Graham, his brother, scoring 141.

For Sale—1913 model, motor cycles and motor boats at bargain prices, all makes, brand new machines, on easy monthly payment plan. Get our proposition before buying or you will regret it. Also bargains in used motor cycles. Write us today. Enclose stamp for reply. Address lock box 11, Trenton, Mich. 42 10w adv.

It may be of some interest to our readers to know that Halley A. Smith of Channel Lake, formerly employed in Overton's Drug Store, has accepted a position in the Rockford Hospital, having graduated from the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery and on June 17, 1913, passed the Illinois state board examination for physician and surgeon. He is also a graduate of the class of '09, University of Illinois School of Pharmacy. We wish him an abundance of success in his chosen profession.

FORCED TO EAT COMPANION

Escaped Convicts Resort to Cannibalism When They Find Themselves Lost in Forest.

Cannibalism of a horrible nature is reported at Paris from the penal settlement in French Guinea, Africa. Four convicts named Mouillard, Bachereau, Fossey and Marchevau, arranged to escape. One of them, Bachereau, who had made several attempts to get away appointed himself leader of the party, and procured food and weapons. They left one night, and Bachereau promised to lead them to a place where they would be able to dig for gold and make enough to live until they could escape from the colony altogether. They left with a sword apiece, some loaves of bread, and some preserved vegetables in tins. Fossey acted as guide, saying that he knew the way to the River Mana, where gold was plentiful. After a six days' march Fossey admitted that he had lost his way. The four men wandered about aimlessly for eight days more living on roots. Starvation overtook them. Marchevau broke down, and his three companions killed and ate him. Two days afterwards they got to a river, stole a boat with provisions on board, and got to Mana, where they were able to steal a large boat. They were wrecked at the mouth of the Maroni, and taken back to prison at St. Laurent. The three men have confessed to eating their companion, and are to be tried for his murder.

Why Women Are Beardless.

Among many savage nations it is the practice to pull out the hair on the face by the roots, and especially in this case with the women. The persistence in this practice throughout generations resulted in the weakening and final destruction of these organs in the skin which tend to produce hair, thus accounting for the general beardlessness of women.

Gastronomic Feast.

My niece, aged four years, saw her grandmother take some medicine contained in an unusually large capsule. When the feat had been accomplished the astonished child ran to me with the exclamation: "O aunty, grandma swallowed her medicine—bottle and all."—Exchange.

One Is Enough.

Every now and then you meet a guy who makes you feel glad that he isn't twice.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

But They Generally Do.

A man with a big voice and broad shoulders can always get a reputation for being wise if he doesn't insist on talking too much.

Fishing tackle, at Hunts. adv

Ray Webb was in Chicago Monday.

Miss Jennie Cairns of Richmond is visiting relatives here this week.

If you want a house and lot in the village of Antioch, call on J. C. James, he has several. adv

Mrs. J. H. Goodrich is spending this week with her son Frank at the Sacred Heart sanitarium at Milwaukee.

I have now on hand a complete stock of Deering and McCormick farm implement repairs. F. J. Hunt. adv.

The Hickory Cemetery society will give a picnic in the Ambrose Colegrove grove on Tuesday, July 8. A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and have a good time.

Come and dance where it is cool, at Savage's pavilion, at Channel lake, every evening during the season. Ticket 5 cents per couple, 6 dances for 25 cents. Refreshments and light groceries. Robert Daker, Manager. adv.

For Sale—A nice 6 room bungalow, ground about 240x200 good condition, on Bluff Lake, near Mrs. C. E. Herman's hotel. 16 feet of right away to lake; can give possession at once. For more information write to owner. Price \$1240.00. Ben P. Kiefer, 1341 Ashbury Ave., Hubbard Woods. Phone Winnetka 434. 2w

Mr. Beiler and his son of Highland, Ill., who are here erecting the pipe organ in the M. E. church, went out fishing with Mr. Stixrud Monday evening. The preacher caught 2 bass and 2 pickerel while they looked on. The next morning they went again and brought 3 bass weighing 6 pounds to the parsonage and Mr. Stixrud claims he caught one of these. Anyway this is the preacher's story, you can believe it if you want to.

County Judge Persons has allowed a claim for \$500 to Miss Porter in connection with settling the estate of Hannah Welch, the wealthy maiden lady who died some months ago. Miss Porter claimed she had cared for Miss Welch for a long time and presented a bill for \$780. While various other persons were remembered by the decedent, Miss Porter was not cared for, hence she filed the claim. The parties compromised Tuesday with the above result.

Poetic Argentine.

Not long ago a young man attached to the Argentine Legation at Washington was a guest at a certain afternoon affair, when a young woman invited his attention to a couple in a corner who were paying marked attention to each other.

"He is fifty-one and she thirty-nine," said the young woman, "and they have been courting for twenty years."

The Argentine adjusted his monocle and glanced at the happy pair. "Ah," said he, "a romance of the Middle Ages, eh?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Mourning His Lost Youth.

In the ground of Sketty hall, near Swansea, Wales, the residence of the late Mr. Glyn Vivian, is a large, grass-entwined gravestone which is probably unique. It was erected by Mr. Vivian himself to the memory of his lost youth, and on it are inscribed some pathetic lamentations in elegant verse.

Opposed to Explosives.

Bobby's "first" teeth were bad and had to be extracted. He seemed so fearful of the ordeal that his mother asked him if he did not want to take gas for it. His eyes opened wide and he exclaimed in horror: "Take gas! I should say not! Do you think I want to be blown up?"

Immense Output of Bibles.

As an illustration of what the Bible output of the Oxford University Press involves, it might be mentioned that the skins of 100,000 animals are used every year for the covers of Oxford Bibles alone, and 400,000 sheets of gold are required for the gilt lettering.

Criticism That Seems Unjust.

A dealer in curios and antiques in London has decided to exclude Americans, on the plea that they "look but never buy." From the quantity and quality of phony junk which the tourists bring home with them each year it was supposed, on the contrary, that they buy without looking.

Lofty Character.

Our idea of a lofty character is one who can smoke a bad cigar and not hate the famous man it is named after.—Galveston News.

Just "Between You and I."

She—Why, her and me were the best of friends before him and her met. Of course, this is between you and me.—London Punch.

Lie Always More Active.

Strange the truth never gets the wide circulation a lie does.—Florida Times-Union.

Wick and wickless oil stoves at F. J. Hunt's. adv

New \$100 Oliver Typewriter latest style, \$67.50, only 1 left. Joseph C. James. adv

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Clarkson of Chicago are the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Webb.

Frank Runyard has rented his building on Depot street to Percy Hawkins, who plans to open a garage.

Misses Lelia Webb and Grace Welch, two former teachers of the Antioch school, were calling on Antioch friends Saturday.

Mass will be held at Lake Villa on every Sunday morning, starting Sunday, June 15, at 9:00 and at Antioch at 10:30. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these services.

Sibley & Hawkins, Rambler Auto agents, last week sold four cars near home, the purchasers being D. A. Williams of Antioch, Geo. Winchell Mr. Lubeno of Trevor, and George Faulkner of Wilmet. They also have two good prospects at North Chicago.

Agents Wanted—Highest cash weekly and part expenses. Outfit free. Home territory. Experience unnecessary. Our contract the fairest ever written. Under our plan you can make \$20 per week and up, over and above expenses. Write Hawks Nursery company, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Members of the board of directors of the Old Settlers club have completed arrangements for the annual celebration of the Fourth of July to be held at Paddock's Lake and the plans followed in other years will be carried out as usual. The grounds of the club will be opened for a big picnic and plans are made for entertaining three thousand people. There will be band concerts, dancing and athletic sports and the big basket dinner at noon will be featured. There will be no long winded address but it is planned to have several speakers for the day.

GOOD AND BAD IN MIXTURE

World Not Growing Worse Because Chronicle of Recent Events May Seem a Little Depressing.

In your survey of your paper you will probably find the story of a murder, a suicide, a divorce, a defalcation, a bit of political trickery, a business failure and many other major and minor evidences of the seamy side of life.

The recital of these things may seem such a two-fold tale of misery that you may be tempted to throw down the paper in disgust as a chronicle of depressing disaster. You may jump to the conclusion that, if the world is not growing worse, at least it is not growing better.

This will be a very natural conclusion, but it will also be a very one-sided one. The same issue will probably tell you of a deed of personal heroism, of a great public benefaction, of a piece of remedial legislation, of a brave effort at self-improvement, of a notable dedication of a life to some high purpose, of the fulfillment of some unselfish ideal, of a conspicuous example of conquest over a grievous handicap, of some release from some bad habit.

All these items are news, the legitimate record of humanity's doing. Cultivate a sense of proportion in reading about them. Examine their relative importance and effects before you jump to any conclusion.

M. E. CHURCH NOTES

Hurrah for the 5th of July! That is the evening of the pipe organ recital! It will begin Saturday evening at 8 o'clock sharp, not one minute later. If you want to hear the opening number please be in your seat by 8 o'clock.

For awhile we were a little nervous about getting the organ here on time; but now it is going up fast and the erectors say it will be installed completely by Saturday morning. The doors of the church will be opened Saturday at 7:15 p. m. Please wait for an usher to get your seat. All reserved seats will be kept until 8:15 p. m., after that hour anybody can have them. At this writing there are still some good seats left so come Saturday even if you have not procured your ticket and we will try to accommodate all. There will be six electric fans and plenty of individual fans for your comfort. The souvenir programs for the recital and Sunday services will be distributed Saturday night.

Next Sunday morning brother E. J. Alkin, who is so well known and kindly remembered by Antioch people, will lead the Love Feast at 9:30 a. m., and preach at the evening service. At the morning service Dr. Leseman our District Superintendent will preach and dedicate our new organ. The pastor will lead the Epworth League meeting. Special music at every service.

PRIMROSE LONG A FAVORITE

Many Poets Have Written of the Flower, But Only Shakespeare Really Their Subject.

The poets quoted in the Office Window writes a correspondent, should not mean that the primrose is delicate, but merely that its time of flowering is a cold time, and that it can never possess the fullness of the later sunshine. But unlike these easily sentimental poets (Milton, forgive me) Shakespeare alone is quite explicit. Shakespeare alone has the natural fact at heart and identifies natural fact with divine poetry. Spencer's "untimely tempest" and Hilton's "forsaken" are both false, for tempest is not untimely but timely during the primrose's life; and the primrose is not "forsaken" any more than a young virgin is forsaken. Shakespeare every time. Shakespeare forever.

The primrose of old was credited with a medicinal as well as a superstitious value. Even now in some country parts a decoction of primrose leaves is supposed to restore a failing memory, and in 1664, when Culpeper wrote his "London Dispensatory," the primrose was regarded as an almost universal panacea, curing "convulsions, falling sickness, palsies, etc." and strengthening "the brain, senses and memory exceedingly." And even the healthy daisy not disdain to eat it, for primrose paste was once a popular Lancashire delicacy. After this one wonders if it is not a waste to wear it in one's buttonhole.—London Chronicle.

Marked.
Mother—"Don't cry, dear. Which one of the twins hit you?" Dear—"The one with the black eye."—Wisconsin Sphinx.



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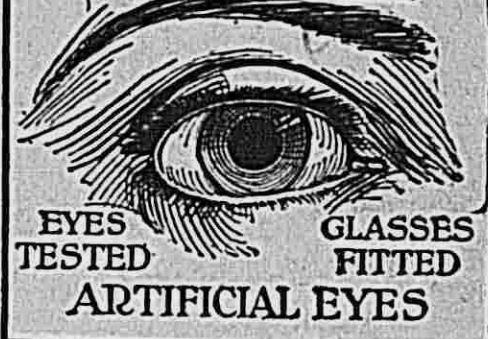
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GOING SOME

A ROMANCE OF STRENUOUS AFFECTION

BY REX BEACH

SUGGESTED BY THE PLAY BY REX BEACH AND PAUL ARMSTRONG

Illustrated By Edgar Bert Smith

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SYNOPSIS.

Cowboys of the Flying Heart ranch are heartbroken over the loss of their much-prized photograph by the defeat of their champion in a foot-race with the cook of the Centipede ranch. A house party is on at the Flying Heart. J. Wallingford Speed, cheer leader at Yale, and Culver Covington, inter-collegiate champion runner, are expected. Helen Blake, Speed's sweetheart, becomes interested in the loss of the photograph. She suggests to Jean Chapin, sister of the owner of the ranch, that she induce Covington, her lover, to win back the photograph. Helen declares that if Covington won't run, Speed will. The cowboys are hilarious over the prospect.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

It was growing dark when the rattle of wheels outside the ranch-house brought the occupants to the porch in time to see Nigger Mike halt his buckboard and two figures prepare to descend.

"It's Mr. Speed!" cried Miss Blake. Then she uttered a scream as the velvet darkness was rent by a dozen tongues of flame, while a shrill yelping arose, as of an Apache war-party. "It's the boys," said Jean. "What on earth has possessed them?"

But Stover had planned no ordinary reception, and the pandemonium did not cease until the men had emptied their weapons.

Then Mr. J. Wallingford Speed came stumbling up the steps and into the arms of his friends, the tails of his dust-coat streaming.

"Really? This is more than I expected," he gasped; then turning, doffed his straw hat to the half-revealed figures beyond the light, and cried, gayly: "Thank you, gentlemen! Thank you for missing me!"

"Yow-ee!" responded the cowboys.

"How do you do, Miss Chapin!" Speed shook hands with his hostess, and in the radiance from the open doorway she saw that his face was round and boyish, and his smile peculiarly engaging.

She welcomed him appropriately; then said: "This reception is quite as startling to us as to you. You know, Mr. Speed, that we have with us a friend of yours." She slightly drew Helen forward. "And this is Mrs. Keap, who is looking after us a bit while mother is away. Roberta, may I present Mr. Covington's friend, and ask you to be good to him?"

"Don't forget me," said Fresno, pushing into the light.

"Mr. Berkeley Fresno, of Leland Stanford University."

"Hello, Prez!" Speed thrust out his hand warmly. Not so the Californian. He replied, with hauteur:

"Fresno! F-r-e-s-n-o," and allowed the new-comer to grasp a limp, moist hand.

"Ah! Go to the head of the class! I'm sorry you broke your wrist, however." The eastern lad spoke lightly, and gave the palm a hearty squeeze, then turned to Jean.

"I dare say you are all disappointed, Miss Chapin, that Culver didn't come with me, but he'll be along in a day or so. I simply couldn't wait."

"I did think when you drove up that might be Mr. Covington with you," Miss Chapin remarked, wistfully.

"Oh no, that's my man," Speed glanced around him. "And, by-the-way, where is he?"

The sound of angry voices came through the gloom, then out into the light came Still Bill Stover, Willie, and Carara, dragging between them a globular person who was rebelling loudly.

"Stover, what is this?" questioned Miss Chapin, stepping to the edge of the veranda.

"This gent stampedes in the midst

of our welcome," explained the foreman, "so we have to rope him before he gets away." It was seen now that Carara's lariat was tightly drawn about the new arrival's waist.

Then the violet broke into coherent speech, but he spoke a tongue not of a cowboy, but of a professional actor. "Nix on that—welcome stuff," he

bill, thrust forth, in husky, alcoholic

wanted nix; "that goes on the door-mat!" It

plain that he was very angry. "If

that racket means welcome, I don't

want it. Take that clothes-line off of

me." Carara loosened the noose, and

his captive rolled up the steps moping

his face with his handkerchief.

"What made you run away?" demanded Speed.

"Any time a bunch of bandits un-

hitch their fat, I'm on my way," sput-

tered the gat man. "I'm gun-shy, see?

And when this hold-up comes off I

beat it till that Cuban rummy with the

medals on his dicer rides a live horse

up my back."

"You don't appreciate the honor,"

explained his employer; then turning

to the others, he announced: "Will

you allow me to introduce Mr. Law-

rence Glass? He isn't really a valet,

you know, Miss Chapin, and he doesn't

care for the west yet. It is his first

trip."

"I have heard my brother speak of

Larry Glass," said Jean, graciously.

Mr. Glass courted awkwardly,

and swinging his right foot back of

his left, tapped the floor with his toe.

"You were a trainer at Yale when

Jack was there?"

"That's me," Mr. Glass wheezed.

"I'm there with the big rub, too. Wally

said he was going to train during

vacation, so he staked me to a trip

out here, and I came along to look

after him."

"Come into the house," said Jean.

"Stover will see to your baggage."

As they entered, Mr. Berkeley Fresno

saw the late arrival bend over

Helen Blake, and heard him murmur:

"The same unforgettable eyes of

Italian blue."

And Mr. Fresno decided to dislike

Wally Speed, even if it required an

effort.

CHAPTER IV.

IT was on the following

morning that Miss Blake

made bold to request her

favor from J. Wallingford

Speed. They had succeeded

in isolating themselves

upon the vine-shaded gal-

lery at the rear of the

house, and the conversation

had been largely of athletics, but this,

judging from the rapt expression of

the girl, was a subject of surpassing

interest. Speed, quick to take a cue,

plunged on.

"I would have made the Varsity

basket-ball team myself if I hadn't

been so tiny," said Helen. "I have

always wanted to be tall, like Ro-

berta."

"I shouldn't care for that," said the

young man.

"You know she was a wonderful

player?"

"So I've heard."

"Do you know," mused Helen, "I

have never forgotten what you told

me that first day we met. About your

friendship for Mr. Covington. I think

it is very unselfish of you."

"Oh, I wouldn't say that," ventured

the young man, vainly racking his

brain. "Nobody could help liking Cul-

ver."

"Yes; but how many men would

step aside and let their best friend win

so I have arranged a little plan where-

by you can do something to prove

your prowess, and still not interfere

with Mr. Covington in the least."

Speed cleared his throat nervously.

"Tell me," he said, "what it is."

And Miss Blake told him the story

of the shocking treachery of Humpy

Joe, together with the miserable un-

doing of the Flying Heart. "Why,

those poor fellows are broken-heart-

ed," she concluded. "Their despair

over losing that talking-machine

would be if it were not so tragic. I

told them you would win it back for

them. And you will, won't you?

Please!"

"I'll take ten chances," he said.

"Where does the raffle come off?"

"Oh, it isn't a raffle, it's a foot-race.

You must run with that Centipede

cook."

"I'll run a race!" exclaimed the

young college man, aghast.

"Yes, I've promised that you would.

You see, this isn't like a college event,

and Culver isn't here yet."

"But he'll be here in a day or so."

Speed felt as if a very large man were

choking him; he decided his collar

was too tight.

"Oh, I've talked it all over with

Jean. She doesn't want Culver to

run, anyhow."

"Why not?" Inquired he, suspicious-

ly. "I don't know, I'm sure."

"If Miss Chapin doesn't want Culver

to run, you surely wouldn't want me

to."

"Not at all. If Mr. Covington knew

the facts of the case, he would be

only too happy to do it. And, you

see, you know the facts."

Speed was about to shape a gracious

but firm refusal of the proffered honor

when Still Bill Stover appeared at the

steps, doffed his faded Stetson, and

bowed limply.

"Mornin', Miss Blake," To the rear

Speed saw three other men—an In-

dian, tall, swart, and saturnine, who

walked with a limp; a picturesque

Mexican with a spangled hat and sil-

ver spurs, evidently the captor of

Lawrence Glass on the evening previ-

ous; and an undersized little man

with thick-rimmed spectacles and a

heavy-hanging holster from which

peeped a gun-butt. All were smiling

pleasantly, and seemed a bit abashed.

"Good morning, Mr. Stover," said

Helen, pleasantly. "This is Mr. Speed,

of whom I spoke to you yesterday."

Stover bowed again and mumbled

something about the honor of this

meeting, and Miss Blake cast her

eyes over the other members of the

group, saying, graciously: "I'm afraid

I can't introduce your friends; I

haven't met them."

The loquacious foreman came

promptly to the rescue, rejoicing in an

opportunity of displaying his oratori-

cal gifts.

"Then I'll make you acquainted

with the best brandin' outfit in these

parts." He waved a long, bony arm

at the Mexican, who flashed his white

teeth. "This Greaser is Aurelio Maria

Carara. Need I say he's Mex, and a

preemier roper?" Carara bowed, and

swept the ground with his high-peaked

head-piece. "The Maduro gent yonder

is Mr. Cloudy. His mother being a

Navajo squaw, named him accordin' to



Felt as if a Large Man Was Choking Him.



"The Four-Eyed Gent is Willie."

reaches man's real-estate the Injun

agent ropes, throws, and hog-ties him,

then sends him east to be cultivated.

He spends four years kickin' a foot-

ball—"Speed interrupted, with an

exclamation of genuine interest.

"Oh, it's true as gospel," the fore-

man averred. "When he goes lame in

his off leg they ship him back, and in

spite of them handicaps he has be-

come one rustlin' savage at a round-

up."

"What college did you attend?" In-

quired Speed, politely. The question

fell upon unresponsive ears.

"He don't talk none," Stover explai-

ned. "Conversation, which I esteem as

a gift divine, is a lost art with him.

I reckon he don't average a word a

week. What language he did know he

has forgot, and what he ain't forgot

he distrusts."

Turning to the near-sighted man

who had been staring at the college

young man meanwhile, the spokesman

took a deep breath, and said, simply

yet proudly, as if describing the piece

of resistance to this exhibition:

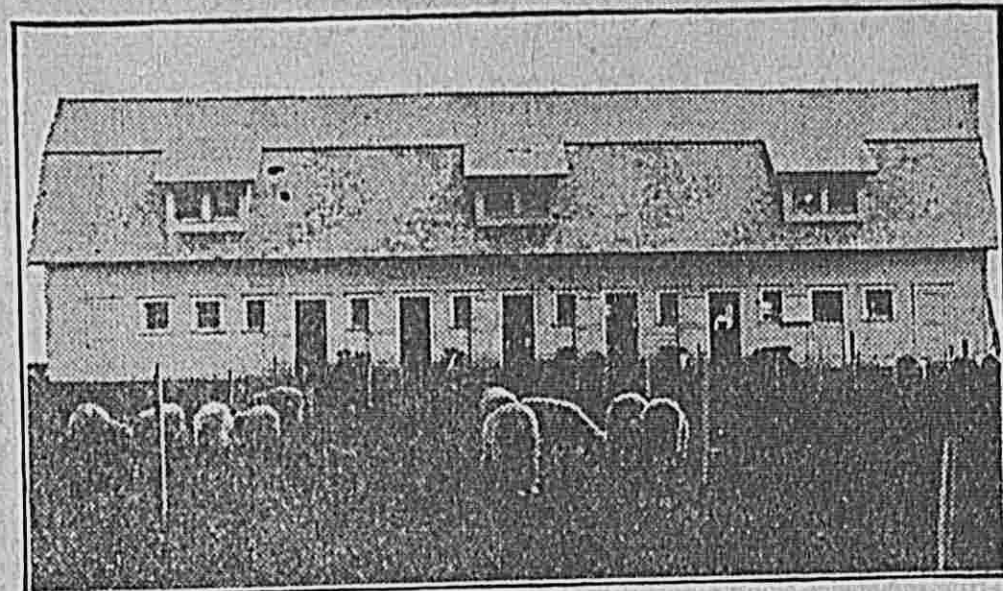
"The four-eyed gent is Willie, plain

Willie, a born range rider, and the

best hip shot this side of the Santa Fe

trail!"

TREND OF THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN THE STATES OF THE MIDDLE WEST



New Barn With Alfalfa Runways at University of Illinois.

By W. C. COFFEY,

Assistant Professor of Sheep Husbandry, University of Illinois.

In the census of 1910 about one-seventh of the farms in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri reported a little more than 37 sheep to the farm. In other words, 184,819 farms out of a total of 1,293,742, reported 6,920,734 sheep. These figures adequately summarize the extent of sheep raising in the states mentioned. They take no account of the number of farms on which western sheep and lambs were handled, nor of the number of these animals that were fed during the census year. No figures are available by which this can be done, but it can safely be said that the practice of feeding western sheep and lambs were handled nor of the number of these animals that were fed during the census year. No figures are available by which this can be done, but it can safely be said that the practice of feeding western sheep and lambs were handled nor of the number of these animals that were fed during the census year.

When we are confronted with the statement that only one-seventh of the farms in the five states mentioned above maintain sheep, and that the average size of flocks is only a trifle more than 37 head, we cannot but realize that sheep raising does not feature in the farm economy of these states in a large way. It is clear that, as a rule, they are kept as a side issue and not as the main feature of the farm. It is plausible to suspect that the flock often is neglected for what are considered more important features of the farm and that many owners do not spend much thought upon how they can make their flocks more efficient.

If flock owners of the middle west are asked why they keep sheep, they usually give some or all of the following reasons: (1) They utilize what

otherwise would be considered waste. (2) They destroy weeds and weed seeds. (3) They require less labor than other classes of live stock. (4) They are unexcelled by other animals in the production and distribution of valuable manure over the land. (5) They improve the appearance of the farm. (6) They return good profits on the investment. All of these reasons seem good. They sound encouraging, but some of them hark back to other times, and, unless supplemented, fail to fit in with present conditions. The first sheep brought into the territory under consideration were merinos. They were kept primarily for their wool and at a time when land was cheap. When wool is the only product regularly expected from the flock, it is not necessary to feed as much as when both mutton and wool are produced. Hence in the early days of sheep raising in the middle west it was possible to let the flock live on waste and cheap feeds without materially reducing its efficiency.

But during the last twenty-five years the merinos have been largely supplanted by the mutton breeds. Prices for wool declined and land advanced in value. To make a profit, sheep men had to make a change. Many went in to the west where land was either free or still very cheap. Those who remained behind observed the increased demand for mutton, which encouraged them to the mutton breeds. In making this change many failed to realize fully that the production of wool and mutton is considerably different from the production of wool alone. They allowed the flock to depend too much upon what they could find in glancing over the farm as of old, with the result that an unsatisfactory mutton product was secured. Here, then, is one reason why only one-seventh of the farms keep sheep. However, the reasons in favor of keeping them are too good to let this one thing prevent them from becoming more general.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOIL TYPES

By PROFESSORS HOPKINS, MOSIER, PETTIT AND READHIMER, University of Illinois.

The unit in the soil survey is the soil type, and each type possesses more or less definite characteristics. The line of separation between adjoining types is usually distinct, but sometimes one type grades into another so gradually that it is very difficult to draw the line between them. In such exceptional cases, some slight variation in the location of soil-type boundaries

NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON



Tells All About Styles at the National Capital



WASHINGTON.—A curious request came to the editor in the early spring months. "The next time you go to Washington," wrote a subscriber, "won't you make some observations and tell us what the real styles are, as observed by a man? We have fashion books, of course, but what does the average man observe in woman's attire?"

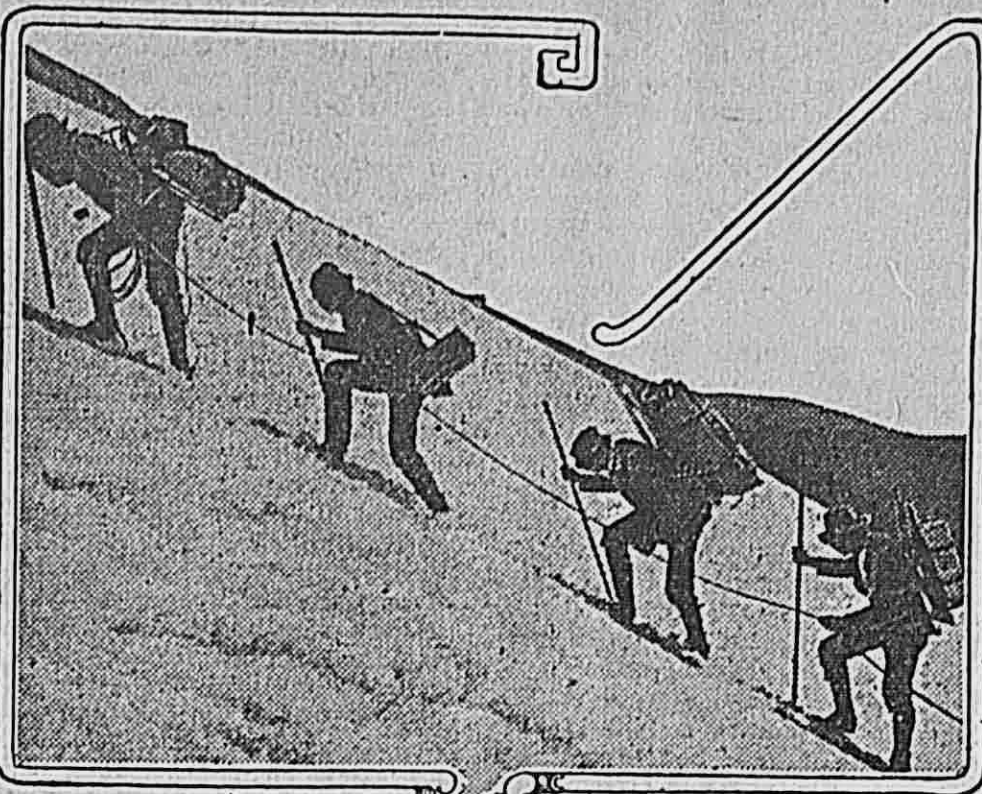
The letter was dispatched to Washington with other memoranda, but lay neglected in its envelope until one afternoon I stumbled in on a deputation from a fashionable young ladies' school being received by the president in the east room of the White House, writes Joe Mitchell Chapple in National Magazine. They were a bright lot of girls, laughing and chatting as they came young and pretty maidens. Every hat seemed to have a ribbon

rudder veering out prominently astern. "Boat shaped" hats seemed the trend of that line of millinery. There were hats with a little lone algerette popping up like a lonesome try-sail located well aft. There were sweeping hats, suggesting saucy yachts, floating over dainty little shell-like ears.

Some of them might have been worshipped without breaking any of the commandments, being utterly unlike anything either in the heavens above or the earth beneath. The absence of birds' on those hats would have delighted the Audubon and Humane societies, for not a bird was in sight in that line of hat craft, although it looked as if several birds' nest lace creations were stowed away in some of the crowns. So far as the editorial eye of the observer could see, the hat bodies were made of straw. This, I believe, characterizes summertime headgear.

As the request was limited to styles, nothing may be added or conjectured as to the "high cost" of the various creations. The dainty jackets, loosely worn, resembled in the upper story the lines of a fancy pajama, while the lower story was refuted to preserve the nautical trend of the fashions.

Is Longest Straight Boundary in World



SURVEYORS CLIMBING MOUNTAIN

RUNNING the longest straight line boundary in the world, between Alaska and Canada, has finally been completed. It measures from beginning to end exactly 1,507 miles, and runs as straight as the crow flies from Mount St. Elias directly north, over moving glaciers and some of the highest mountains in the world, to the Arctic ocean. It took seven years' labor of seventy-five men to accomplish this difficult task. It cost the United States government in round figures \$750,000, with the Canadian government contributing a like amount, the cost of the whole work amounting to \$1,500,000.

The story of this great work reads like some of the romances written years ago of the so-called wild and woolly west. The men who took part in the work tell tales rivaling those of Admiral Peary in his search for the north pole, and of Amundsen in his hunt for the south pole. As a memento of the hazardous nature of the work the bones of some of the heroic scientist explorers lie today, whitening along the bleak and desolate trail of the international boundary line in Alaska.

The American party was made up of nine engineers, surveyors, and topographers, with thirty assistants, packers, instrument men, and others. It was in charge of Thomas Riggs, Jr., of Washington, D. C., with W. B. Raeburn, W. B. Gilmore, W. C. Guerin, F. S. Ryus, C. V. Guerin, D. W. Eaton, A. C. Baldwin and E. C. Guerin. The Canadian party was in charge of J. D. Craig, a celebrated civil engineer of the Canadian government.

Old Resident in Charge. Thomas Riggs is an old resident of Alaska. He acquired the gold fever during the wild rush of 1897, and promptly packed his kit and hiked to the new Eldorado of the northwest. He remained there about four years, prospecting in many sections of the country, but at last becoming discouraged, returned home. Just about this time Uncle Sam was looking around for likely men to run the international boundary line between the United States and Canada along the forty-ninth parallel of latitude. This was another job similar in character to the Alaska boundary, but not nearly so difficult. Riggs applied for the job, and was promptly employed.

With a number of other engineers and surveyors, he put in the following five years on this work. Then in 1906 he was appointed engineer in charge to run the Alaska-Canadian boundary, which has now been brought to a successful conclusion.

The Alaska boundary is marked by 188 stone monuments set three miles apart from Mount St. Elias on the Pacific coast to the Arctic ocean. Most exploring parties usually follow the line of least resistance. These men, however, were compelled to follow the line laid down by the treaty between the United States and Canada. This resulted in great difficulty, especially in transportation and field work. The past year the men had to cross the British mountains, which rise to a height of more than 7,000 feet. From the summit of these mountains could be seen the Arctic ocean in all its terrifying silence, frozen as far as the eye could see.

It was at this point that the first bad luck happened to the party. Raeburn was taken ill with pneumonia and laid up for three weeks without medical assistance of any kind. Two members of the party made a hurried return trip to Herschel Island, 175 miles away, where the steam whaler Belvidere was wintering, in the hopes of obtaining medicine. In order to reach the whaler, they had to cross a body of water more than three miles wide, frozen solid in places and in others broken up. On the shore they found a prospector. The three roped themselves together and started on the perilous trip across the ice to the island. It took three and a half hours to make the trip. Upon reaching the whaler they found it frozen solid in ice. Obtaining some medicine from Captain Cottle, they started on the return journey and reached camp after two weeks' absence.

Skeletons Found. Near the Arctic ocean the engineers found the skeletons of three men who had perished in one of the terrific arctic blizzards. The skeletons were huddled together on the side of a little wind-break made up of some boughs and moss. A little farther on they found another skeleton back of another little wind-break, where the lonely traveler had evidently crawled in a futile effort to escape the same blizzard. They found here the remnants of a small tent, with a few camp utensils and a notebook so badly blurred that it could not be read. A little farther away they found the prospector's gun. But there was nothing to identify any of the skeletons.

At Demarcation Point, which Sir John Franklin determined upon as being the boundary line between Russian and British possessions, the remains of an Eskimo village was found, which contained at one time about one hundred igloos—Eskimo houses. Most of these houses appeared to be very old, showing that at one time a large tribe of natives made this point their permanent home. The place was a regular hunters' paradise. Here were discovered animal skulls and the horns of a musk-ox. This is the first time that a musk-ox was ever found west of the McKenzie river. Caribou were seen in herds of several thousand. These animals are very stupid and also exceedingly inquisitive. Some of them would gallop up to the party and after due inspection quietly return to the herd. Great numbers of mountain sheep were seen, and several superb specimens were brought back for the Smithsonian Institution. Ptarmigan were also very plentiful, and fish were found in every stream.

While game of all kinds was in great abundance, several reasons were apparent why the Eskimos had left. Mosquitoes were there by the millions. They were not ordinary mosquitoes, such as are usually seen in civilized parts. Some of them were as big as a silver dollar. In fact, the surviving members of the onslaught say the mosquitoes were so vicious that they had to build a huge smudge fire to keep them away from the horses. It was laughable and yet at the same time pretty hard on the poor horses. The animals would stand in the smoke in preference to being eaten alive by the insects. Then they would wander out for a little grass, but in a few minutes come rushing back for the smudge.

The men had to work with vells over the face and gloves tied around the wrists. Every one had to sleep in a mosquito-proof tent in order to get any sleep at all. While eating, it was necessary to sit in smoke so dense as to be almost suffocating.

Shakespeare First Folio. There appear to have been 500 copies of the Shakespeare first folio printed, of which about 200 are known to have survived. Of these, fewer than 20 are in perfect state, while about 160 copies have sustained serious damage at various points. The value of the four early folio editions of Shakespeare is partly determined by their pedigrees. The duke of Leeds owns a first folio on which two former owners, Charles Killgrew and William Congreve, have inscribed their names. Garrick's first folio is in the library of Queen's college, Oxford. Sir Henry Irving possessed a second folio which had belonged successively to Lewis Theobald, the greatest of all Shakespeare's textual critics, Dr. Johnson and Samuel Ireland. In South Kensington museum there is a third folio adorned with a curious collection of autographs. At the top of the title page is the signature of Leigh Hunt, and on other portions are the signatures of Charles Dickens, Robert Browning, William Wordsworth, Charles Knight and George Henry Lewes.—London Chronicle.

Explicit. "Do you want me to understand, sir, that when I ask you for your daughter's hand, you are holding it up?" "I want to you to understand, sir, that I am putting my foot down."

Defined. "Pa, what is a receiver?" "A receiver, my son, is a man who winds up a business after it has run down."



Treat Them
to the treat of treats—always welcomed, by all, everywhere—
Coca-Cola
sparkling with life—delightfully cooling—supremely wholesome.
Delicious—Refreshing
Thirst-Quenching
Demand the Genuine—Refuse Substitutes.
As Soda Fountains or Carbonated in Bottles.
THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

CAMPAIGN TO SAVE BABIES

Before All Things, the Need of Pure Milk Comes First, According to All Authorities.

It is estimated that a baby nursed by its mother has approximately ten times the chances to live that a bottle-fed baby has. All welfare workers, therefore, are advised to encourage mothers to make every effort to carry out this most important maternal duty.

A clean milk supply is a fundamental need. The ideal is: Nothing short of clean milk for everybody. But the need for the prompt remedy of bad milk conditions is more urgent in its relation to the welfare of babies than to that of adults, since dirty milk is largely responsible for the occurrence of diarrhoea and enteritis, the most frequent causes of death among infants. The remedy lies in the intelligent and effective inspection of farms, the means of transportation, and the shops where milk is sold, and in ordinances governing the sale of "dipped" or "loose" milk.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR ITCHING SCALPS, DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura Ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the Cuticura Ointment on the scalp skin rather than on the hair. It is well to place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning, shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

Donald's Opinion. Donald was an old Scotch beadle who officiated in a Highland kirk where the minister, never a bright star at any time, believed in giving full value for the money, as it were, in his discourses. A stranger once asked him his opinion of the sermons. "Ah, weel," replied Donald, "you'll no get me to say anything against them, for they're a' verry guid, but I'll just remark this much: 'The beginning's aye over far frae the end, an' it would greatly improve the force o' it if he left out a' that cam' in atween.'"

Here's a bit of wisdom Solomon forgot to mention: You must be in business with a man or in love with a woman in order to know that you don't know them.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c. A bottle, 10c.

A man of words is a person, but a man of deeds is a personage.

High living never qualifies one for the higher life.

She Was a Grand Little Lorgnette Operator

THE wife of a government official and as a climber she could beat anything in the fire department. At mounting the ladder she was better than Chief Wagner's fiercest fire eater. She could put one hand on the barrier of social levees and leap into the center of things and pretend she had always been "it."

She was a grand lorgnette operator. That was one of her prime acquisitions. She had practiced lorgnetting in much the same fashion that feverish golfers practice driving with a professional on the side lines.

After several seasons, in which she climbed enough social mountains with her trusty lorgnette to entitle her to a presidency in the Alpine club, she attained that exalted position in her own imagination which always carries with a poor memory for those who do not travel in the set toward which she is clambering. One of these poor downtrodden worms, not in society of any sort, happens to be the bright secretary of a politician from the middle west. The youth is a lawyer of slight practice but of active political tendencies, and a pretty bright kid. Mrs. Lorgnette knows the youth as well as she knows her own name. His name



SO GOOD OF YOU TO REMEMBER IT

we will call Johnson, although it is nothing like it.

One day Mrs. Lorgnette had occasion to visit the office in which Mr. Johnson was working. Mrs. Lorgnette had a heavily brocaded friend with her and for some reason it pleased her to pretend not to know Mr. Johnson.

Up went the trusty lorgnette and through it shot a large-sized, well sharpened look of inquiry.

"Let me see," she said with a tea party accent, "have I not met you somewhere about. Isn't your name, er—ah—Isn't it Gray?"

Remember, now, she knew that name Johnson perfectly well.

"Yes," he said, "It is Gray. So good of you to remember it."

And now Mrs. Lorgnette is beginning to believe that Gray-Johnson was making game of her.

He Illustrated the Great Possibilities of Debate



REPRESENTATIVE Charles D. Carter of Oklahoma is proud of the fact that he is one of the few men in congress in whose veins there is a goodly share of original American blood. In other words, Representative Carter boasts of seven-sixteenth Chickasaw and Cherokee Indian blood. Representative Carter spent his boyhood on the western frontier of the Chickasaw nation, and since he entered national politics has had much to do with the framing of Indian legislation under the dome of the capitol. When the lumber schedule of the new tariff bill was discussed a while ago Carter, who is straight as an arrow and swarthy of complexion, told the following story to illustrate the possibilities of debate on that important schedule:

"In the early days of Oklahoma politics there was a joint political discussion there between a Republican and a Populist. Both played checkers with their past political records, the Republican having been a 'Greenbacker' and the Populist a Republican. After the former had finished a scathing attack on the vagaries of Populism the latter read a 'Greenback' speech made years before by his antagonist and rested his case.

"The evidence was conclusive and the case looked bad for the Republican, when the accused dramatically demanded:

"Mr. Populist, did you never make a political utterance of which you were ashamed and for which you would apologize?"

"Yes," replied the Populist with absolute frankness. 'I was living once in a dugout in southwest Kansas, dirt for the bottom, dirt for the top and dirt for the sides, and it was a bitter winter. I had nothing but a flimsy, worn-out quilt hung in the doorway to keep the chilling blasts of winter from freezing my shaking frame. I stood shaking, shivering and chattering, and I raised my hands to heaven and prayed for a high tariff on lumber.'"

Most of the Statues at the Capital Face North

ONE of the criticisms made against the Sherman monument at the south of the treasury is that it faces the wrong way; that is, it faces to the north, so that persons looking at it from the front must generally look against the light, thus obscuring their vision of the details of the work. It may be so.

Most of the statues in the public spaces of the capital face toward the south, but a number of statues in addition to that of Sherman look toward the north. Among those facing north or northerly are Rawlins, Kosciuszko, Stauben, Paul Jones, Alexander Shepherd and Samuel D. Cross, the physician whose effigy stands in the grounds of the Smithsonian institution.

Among those facing to the south or southerly are McPherson, Scott, Logan, Lincoln (in front of the city hall), Lafayette, Rochambeau, Benjamin Franklin, Farragut, Dupont,



Thomas, McClellan and Witherspoon. Jackson, Greene, Hancock, Pulaski and Marshall at the foot of the capitol look toward the west.

Albert Pike, Sheridan and Longfellow face toward the east, and as the correspondent writes this his memory seems to tell him that the statue of Garfield faces west and that the statue of Daniel Webster faces east, but memory is sometimes a tricky thing.

The statue of Scott is in the Soldiers' home grounds is another that faces toward the south.

CANADA'S OFFERING TO THE SETTLER

THE AMERICAN RUSH TO WESTERN CANADA IS INCREASING

160 ACRES FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Free Homesteads in the new Dominion of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are thousands of free homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years time will be worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising. EXCELLENT RAILWAY FACILITIES. In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway fares are regulated by Government Commission.

Social Conditions
The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger to a strange land, but in a country where nearly a million of his own people already settled there, you desire to know why the conditions of the Canadian Settler is prosperous write and send for literature, rates, etc., to C. J. Knappe, 412 Merchants L. B. Bldg., Chicago, N. Y. McInnes, 178 Jefferson Ave., Detroit. Canadian Government Agents or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.



DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, no unpleasant odor. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't melt or warp; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers present express paid for \$1.00. HAROLD BOMERS, 250 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

W.B. CORSETS

Cool—Comfortable
Will Not Rust

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For restoring color and beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

TIMOTHY AND CLOVER LANDS
Southern Wisconsin, new 20,000 acre county drainage district, 5 miles from Iowa, 15 miles from Chicago, open black lands, no stump, close to railroad, fine dairy and truck farms. Ten years' lease to the settler. The Packer Land Co., Inc., Oregon, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

RURAL NEWS ITEMS

LAKE VILLA

The parents of Mrs. C. W. Talbott are visiting her from Florida.

Miss E. M. Queninger of Chicago is visiting at C. B. Hamlin's.

The East Fox Lake Cemetery society will meet with Mrs. Lillie Hook, Wednesday July 9. Picnic supper served.

Max Deylitz is working for Paul Avery and we understand he is to open a five cent show in the new hall. P. R. Avery will sing.

The East Fox Lake Cemetery society will have an ice cream social Wednesday evening, July 16, at the home of Mrs. Albert Douglas.

The Ladies Aid supper given at the home of Mrs. H. Potter Wednesday evening was a success from a financial as well as social standpoint.

Frank Sherwood and a team of boys from the school he teaches came to Lake Villa last Saturday and defeated the Allendale boys. The score being 3 to 2.

Children's day was observed at the M. E. church Sunday, June 30. Several children were baptised. A splendid program was given by the children who spoke verses appropriate to the day and by the Allendale band and the choir.

MILLBURN

Miss Annie McCredie is home for the summer.

William McC was in Zion City the past week.

Miss Helen Safford is entertaining a friend from Rogers Park.

James Anderson of Lake Forest was here on business Thursday.

The 6:45 a. m. train will stop at Wadsworth for Chicago passengers.

David Young and daughters spent Sunday at Winnetka, Ill., with Peter McDonald and family.

Owen Kidd while driving the hay fork the whiffle-tree broke and hit him, injuring him quite serious.

Rev. A. W. Safford attended the ordination of his son, Rev. Geo. Safford at Freeport, Ill., Wednesday.

The Ladies Aid society will meet on July 10 at the church. Supper served by Mrs. Dr. Jamieson and the Misses Annie and Ella McCredie.

Daily Thought.

The workman who lives in his work and not by it is putting vitality and joy into every hour. He is not grinding at distasteful tasks to the bare limit of the scheduled hours, and then hurrying elsewhere to live. He is consciously living, exerting his powers, enjoying their exercise, in his daily task. This, then, becomes his existence, rather than the marginal hours spent outside the workshops. Until every toiler can be so envied and so conditioned at his task as to feel this joy in it, society will not have solved the human problem. Carlyle's man who sings at his work is exactly this man whose heart rejoiceth to run the daily race—Mary Stanhope.

Pen Pictures of Mother's Love.

You know what it would be to spend one of your winter evenings in a chamber without a fire on the hearth or a carpet on the floor; even though the furniture were costly and the friends congenial, nothing could impart the lacking comfort or diffuse the wanted radiance. And in this wintry world, your mother's love and care are the carpet on the floor, and the blaze on the evening hearth. To life's latest moment they mingle in every plot of pre-eminent happiness.—Dr. J. Hamilton.

City of Philosophers.

Lichfield, which has just lost her bishop, never possessed a more patriotic son than that stalwart churchman, Doctor Johnson, declares the London Westminster Gazette. He declared that his fellow citizens spoke the purest English, brewed the best beer, baked the finest oat cakes, and when Boswell observed that there were no manufactures, he retorted: "Sir, we are a city of philosophers; we work with our heads, and make the booties of Birmingham work for us with their hands." One of these "philosophers," Dr. Erasmus Darwin, grandfather of the great biologist, Doctor Johnson cordially disliked, partly for his whig opinions and partly because he was a formidable rival in conversation.

Explaining Why They Got Married.

In New York recently a lot of post cards were mailed to married men asking them why they had married. Among the replies was one from a man who wrote: "Please don't stir me up." Another man answered: "I yearned for company. We now have company all the time—her folks."

RUSSELL

Eighty-four attended the Bennett reunion Friday.

J. A. Reeves is the proud possessor of a new automobile.

Mrs. J. Howard is entertaining company from Milwaukee.

Alex Murrie and wife expect to move to Kenosha in the near future.

Miss Josephine Kelly returned home Friday after a four months stay at Milwaukee.

Mrs. Siver is entertaining Mrs. Fred Alcock of Kenosha and Miss Wells of Wadsworth.

Rosecrans will celebrate the Fourth. All are invited to come and have an enjoyable time.

John Dawse of Dexters Corners was married in Chicago Saturday. Mrs. Dawse is a Chicago girl. Congratulations.

The many friends of Mrs. Dickenson (nee Mrs. Holland) were surprised to learn of her death, which occurred last Sunday at her home east of this place. She had been sick several months but not thought serious. Their many friends extend sympathy.

HICKORY

Marie and Caroline Peterson are visiting at Rochester, Wis.

Mrs. Curtis Wells and little daughter visited here last week.

Mrs. Voigt and daughter Viola visited last week in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Peterson are entertaining relatives from Burlington, Wis.

Dr. and Mrs. Gardner of Evanston visited over Sunday at the Edwards' home.

The ladies Aid Society will meet with Mrs. Jennie Pickles on Wednesday, July 9th. All are invited.

Miss Birdella Hunter entertained a number of her schoolmates and friends on Sunday in honor of her 15th birthday.

On Tuesday evening July 8th there will be an ice cream social, to be held at the home of Mr. Ambrose Colegrove, in his new barn. Every one invited to come. Given by the cemetery society.

Thoroughly Qualified.

A family of four women bought an automobile. In their search for a chauffeur they were very hard to suit. At last a man applied whose qualification could not be gainsaid. Before demonstrating his ability to manage the machine he said:

"I used to be a window dresser, you know, in a big dry goods store."

"Indeed!" said the eldest daughter. "And may I ask how that helped you to qualify for this position?"

"How?" he exclaimed. "Why, great Scott! didn't I learn all about draping figures in artistic style, and can't I pile the robes and furs around you ladies till you will look like regular fashion plates?"

It was fortunate for the women that in addition to that accomplishment the young man was also a competent chauffeur, for he got the job without further questioning.

Why He Is Fond of Nephew.

"My favorite nephew, Oliver Tolliver is—well, he's my favorite nephew," remarked the Old Codger. "B'cuz, while he is pretty much always getting into trouble or having things go amiss with him, and so forth and so on, instead of blaming it onto somebody else, or his luck, or the party in power, or saying he can't imagine how in the world it came to happen, he just scratches his head, grins a wry grin and says: 'Well, dadblame my fool picture; that's another time I brought it right on myself by not having as much sense as a barrel of hair!'"

His Order.

The proprietor of a certain restaurant had leased the reverse side of his bill of fare to a carriage manufacturer, who prints advertisements thereon. The other day a customer in a great hurry ran into the restaurant, sat at the table, was handed a bill wrong side up by the waiter.

The customer on his place, curled his moustache with a left hand, and shouted in a voice of thunder:

"Bring me a filleted fly, a landau on toast, two victorias devilled, and a fried dog-cart! Got any wheelbarrow stew?"

The poor waiter fled.

Mutual Profit.

Parent—"Now, what are you going to charge me to cure this boy of the measles?" Physician—"Nothing at all, my dear sir, as it is an original case; and you get your 10 per cent. commission for every child that catches them from him."—Puck.

JEWELS FROM BLAY SCALES—ONCE A WIDESPREAD FANCY

This Much Known of the Secret of the Creation of Artificial Pearls.

As the real pearl comes from the oyster, so to a large extent is the manufacture of artificial pearls dependent on a certain species of fish. The complete processes are of course trade secrets, but it is of interest to note that it is from the brilliant scales of the ablet, or blay, that essence d'Orient is produced and it is with this essence that imitation pearls are manufactured.

The blay is described as "a small fish with a green back and a white belly," and the essence is obtained exclusively from the white scales, which are covered with a pigment of metallic appearance.

They are first treated with ammonia and then with fish glue, a powder being first obtained and then a paste which can be easily spread on glass.

In the early stages of manufacture, about 1656, this essence d'Orient was applied to little balls of plaster, but the temperature and the lamp heat of the human body modified the adhesive qualities of the pearly matter and caused changes of color.

It was in 1680 that a Parisian named Jacquin invented a method of covering small glass balls with the same essence d'Orient, thus producing the first practical artificial pearls.

In the north and east of France and in Germany blay fishing is actively pursued. About 4,000 are required to produce a pound of scales, which in turn gives a quarter of a pound of the essence. The price of the scales varies between \$1.75 and \$2.10 a pound.

HAVE LESS CAUSE TO WORRY

One Reason That Is Put Forward to Explain the Superior Longevity of Women.

Though doctors have long realized that, thanks to a better knowledge of sanitation and personal hygiene, people are living longer than formerly, the much greater relative longevity of women as shown in the recently published English national debt office's report on the mortality of government life annuitants has come as a general surprise.

In a summary of these figures it was shown that the expectation of life of a woman of fifty is now more than a year greater than it was in 1875, while that of a man of the same age is only three months greater.

A London physician says that "the essential cause of death is a wearing out from overwork of our brain cells. Women may be just as brainy as men, but do not work with their brain cells as vigorously or as continuously as do their male relatives. If they did there would not be so great a disparity in the length of life of the two sexes."

Another consultant puts down woman's greater expectation of life to the more sheltered existence she leads, and the lack of the physically depressing competition which is part of nearly every man's life. "A woman may have hard work to do," he explained, "but except for the few who work in offices or who follow professions, they work in their own homes and at a pace they set for themselves. The home is also, as a rule, vastly more airy, sunny and generally more wholesome than is her husband's shop or office."

Doctor Brown's Greek Testament.

One of the cherished heirlooms of Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh was a Greek Testament that his grandfather, Rev. John Brown, obtained under interesting circumstances.

Rev. John began life as a herd laddie on the braes of Abernethy, and while he was still teaching himself Greek he tramped one night to St. Andrews, twenty-four miles away, to buy a Greek Testament.

The bookseller to whom he confided his ambition was inclined to laugh at him, but a professor who chanced to be in the shop took the coveted volume in his hand, opened it and turned to the young herdsman.

"Boy," he said, "read this and you shall have the book for nothing."

The boy acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his new friend and carried off the prize.—Youth's Companion.

To Make Whitewash Stick.

In making whitewash that will not scale off, I find the following very good: Dissolve blue in hot water, and add in the proportion of a pint of water to four gallons of whitewash; or dissolve an ounce of gum arabic in a pint of boiling water and stir in, observing the same proportions. Before applying this or any other wash, scrape the wall clean and smooth. Another good method is to add ultra-marine glue, as it gives a pretty tint. A little salt added to the whitewash is very good; it prevents it from rubbing off.—Exchange.

Cryptic "Personal."

Why were you so excited on Wattle day evening, and why did you walk in the dark, in line and 3 paces to the right on Westbrook front and—sorra a word? Maybe you will turn your face to the left instead of the right the next time you overtake me on the Putney path. Wondrous wooing, you think, creepy "cooing" I find! Don't be anxious, lassie, for through storm, through sunshine, on land, on sea, in the air, Drake's drum is still a-rolling, so we are in the right train, you see.—London Morning Post.

Custom of "Philopena" at One Time General Throughout Europe—Stories Concerning It.

There is a story about the "Philopena" custom which shows how widespread it is, or once was, in Europe. Some years ago, according to an anecdotalist of the time, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, visiting Paris, chanced to dine in the company of Rosa Bonheur, the great animal painter. "They got on every well, and at dessert they ate a philopena together; that is to say, they shared a double almond. But the prince forgot to say 'philopena' and lost the bet. He asked the artist what present he should give her, and she laughingly replied: 'Any pretty little animal that will do to paint.' The prince smiled and departed. Nothing more was heard of him, and the lady had forgotten the whole affair when the royal forfeit arrived—to wit, enormous polar bears."

Several correspondents refer to a variant of the philopena custom. According to one lady, a native of Kent, when the double kernels have been eaten by two persons of opposite sex each should wish a wish, which infallibly comes to pass. Whyte-Melville, in his story, "Slater Louise," refers to a similar superstition about a double strawberry. He makes one of the characters, Athenae, say to Louise, the mistress of Louis XIV.: "Have you eaten your philopena? Then make up your mind. Wish and you shall have."

WHISKY WORSE THAN OPIUM

Missionary Explains Why There Is More Crime in America Than in Heathen China.

"There is ten times less crime in heathen China than in Christian America," said a missionary. "That is to say, a Chinese city of 1,000,000 population will require no larger prisons and no more police than our American city of 100,000 population. And the cause of this is vice."

"Yes, vice is the cause of the superior virtue of the Chinese. They, you see, smoke opium. That is their national vice, the opium pipe. And this vice calms them, makes them sleep. Sleeping, they do no harm."

"Our national vice, also, is alcohol. Alcohol, unlike opium, excites and exasperates. Crazed with alcohol, men commit all kinds of horrible crimes. While the Chinese opium slave lies happily sleeping, the American whiskey slave is beating his wife, or bludgeoning a policeman, or murdering his star boarder."

"And that's why it is that ten Americans are arrested to one Chinese."

Currants as a Brain Food.

Socrates lived almost wholly on currants. In his days, as now, the grape was the source of considerable enjoyment, and its merits have survived to the present time. We all know the delicious currant, ripened and dried by the sun, is no other than the ancient Greek grape.

The people of his day attributed much of Socrates' wisdom and knowledge to that particular food. Physicians are now inclining to the old belief in the currant and declaring that if a person would be vigorous of mind and body he must eat all he possibly can.

It does not matter whether you eat them in jellies, preserves, raw, in pie, or in biscuit—they are currants just the same, and their effect is just as beneficial in whatever form.

Sharpening a Pencil.

An expert manual training man talked with the writer about so simple a thing as sharpening a lead pencil.

In the first place, he says, the knife should not be over sharp, but should be a little dull, as if too sharp it will cut quickly through the wood and cut away the lead.

Then again, he says, it is best to hold the pencil in the left hand with the end to be sharpened pointing away from you and to cut away with a pushing cut, rather than toward you with a drawing cut, as then the point of the pencil is rested against the side of the thumb, and is sharpened by a draw cut stroke of the knife blade.—Scientific American.

Keeping Their Heads Together.

In some old-time courts of quarter sessions the injunction to lay their heads together had to be carried out by jurymen in literal fashion. When they began to consider the verdict they were supposed to dive beneath the level of the jury box and remain in that cramped position until a decision was reached. Meanwhile the court usher stood near the box armed with a long wand of willow. If any jurymen ventured to emerge above the surface before the twelve minds were one down came the wand on the head of the offender.

Apricot Pits.

Beirut exports annually about 2,000 tons of apricot pits, worth approximately \$50 a ton. Many of the pits are cracked by machinery and the price of the kernels averages about \$150 a ton. Most of the kernels are shipped to Germany and the remainder to England, and are principally used for soaps and pharmaceutical preparations.

The entire business is practically in the hands of one concern at Damascus, which buys on account of a German firm. This Damascus concern is the only one in Syria known to have a machine for cracking apricot pits.

By Mutual Consent.
Mother (anxiously)—I am told that your husband plays cards every night at the club—plays for money, too.
Married Daughter—That's all right. He gives me all his winnings—
Mother—What? Do you—
Married Daughter—And he always plays with Mr. Nextdoor.
Mother—What difference can that make?
Married Daughter—Mrs. Nextdoor makes her husband give her his winnings, too, and then she gives the money to me and I hand her what my husband wins from hers, and so we both have about twice as much money as we could get out of them otherwise.

Where He Might Have Been.

One of the incidents of Father Bernard Vaughan's tour in the states was an encounter with a suffragette. The haughty lady approached the English visitor and said: "And where would you be, pray, but for a woman?" "Madame," came the reply, "on a sultry evening like this I should be eating ice cream under an apple-tree in the Garden of Eden."

BRITONS FIRST TO USE SOAP

Roman Conquerors Said to Have Transferred Custom to Italy, From Whence It Spread.

One of the few inventions that are not ascribed to foreign ingenuity is that common household article soap. It is said that the ancient Britons were the first makers of soap, and that the Romans, when they conquered that island took the invention back with them to Italy.

Most of what we wash with is made from fat, but in foreign lands there are natural soaps. The is the soap root of Spain, the soap-berry of Chili, and the bark of the Peruvian soap-tree. At a little town in Mexico soap actually takes the place of copper coinage! In another part of the same South American republic the inhabitants eat soap, finding much nourishment therein.

The French term for soap, "savon," by the way, owes its origin to the town of Savona, in France, where vast quantities of the material were formerly manufactured.



MR. CHAS. H. KENNEDY

OPTICIAN -- OPTOMETRIST

Will be at the store of Fulton Music Co., Antioch, Ill.

Wednesday, July 16th

When he will be pleased to meet old friends, and new

Now is the Season for Low Shoes and Low Shoes in Season

Come in and see our stock before going elsewhere, the sign post points to the City Shoe Store for ladies' pumps and oxfords in gummatal, tan, newblack and canvas, also men's oxfords in tan and gunmetal, button and lace in English walking and many other styles.

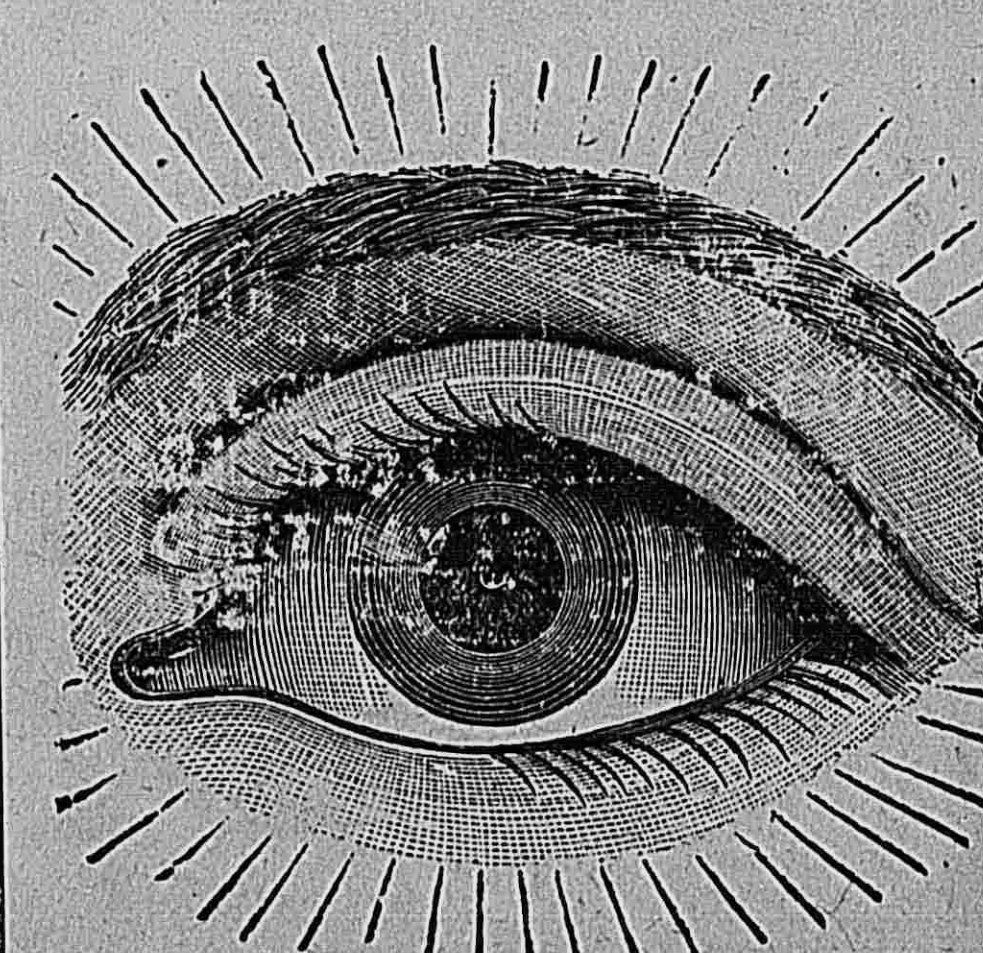
Remember the Place

CITY SHOE STORE

J. R. Cribb, Prop.

Antioch, Ills.

HOW ABOUT YOUR EYES? Do they need attention



If you are troubled with headaches, nausea, dizziness, or letters blur. A pair of my rightly fitted lenses will give relief. Prices moderate.

Otto Nerad O. D.

Eyesight specialist and optician of Chicago, Ill., at WM. KEULMAN'S Jewelry store every 2nd and 4th Wednesday Antioch, Ill.